

HISTORIC CHURCH

At Greenland Two Hun-
dred Years Old

APPROPRIATELY OBSERVES
ITS ANNIVERSARY

Historical Address Of Great Interest By
Rev. Dr. Robie

VENERABLE PASTOR HAS SERVED PARISH
FIFTY-FIVE YEARS

Today (Thursday) is the 200th anniversary of the Congregational Church at Greenland and the date is being simply, but appropriately observed. The program was arranged by the venerable pastor, Rev. Dr. Edward Robie, D. D., who has ministered to the people of the church for fifty-five years.

The most important feature was a

historical address by Rev. Dr. Robie. Addressees by pastors of other churches make up the afternoon program. The musical features were given by the Unitarian Church quartet of this city, Ralph S. Parker, tenor, Mrs. May Priest, alto, Mrs. Katherine M. Wendell, soprano, and Charles W. Gray, bass, assisted by M. O. Hall of Boston. Arthur M. Doolittle was organist.

Among the speakers was Dr. John H. Clark, U. S. N., whose father was at one time pastor of the church.

Following was the morning program: Organ prelude, Hymn.

Invocation.

Anthem, quartet, "The Lord is My Light", Parker

Reading of Scripture, Rev. Lyman Briggs

Solo, "Fear not, O Israel," Buck

Prayer, Response, quartet, "Saviour, When Night Involves the Sky", Shelley

Historical address, Rev. Edward Robie, D. D.

Hymn.

Collation at Academy Hall, 12.30.

Mr. Robie's Address

The exercises began at fifteen minutes before eleven in the forenoon and the morning was largely devoted to Mr. Robie's historical address, an abstract of which is given below.

The Greenland Congregational

Church was organized in the Summer of 1706, but for two years struggled along without a settled pastor. The original roll contained twenty-nine names. Rev. William Allen, a native of Boston, was called in 1708. He was graduated from Harvard in 1703, became pastor in 1707, and for fifty-eight years remained the active head of the church, feeble health necessitating the appointment of a colleague in 1756. Remarkable as was Pastor Allen's long pastorate, it was but the beginning of a series of such, the church until the present time having had but seven ministers in its two centuries of life.

Mr. Allen's successor, Rev. Samuel McClintock, D. D., was probably the most famous of the seven pastors of the church. He came from Medford, Mass. He was a man of great courage and energy and often urged his people to aid in breaking the power of France in America. He was chaplain of a colonial regiment attached to the army which captured Montreal.

Dr. McClintock was a zealous patriot and again served as a regimental chaplain during the Revolution. He was at the Battle of Bunker Hill and his portrait appears in Trumbull's famous painting.

After Dr. McClintock came Rev. James A. Neal, whose ministry was ended by death three years later. For five years, or until 1813, the church had no pastor, the place being finally taken by Rev. Ephraim Abbott, a member of the first gradu-

ating class of Andover Theological Seminary. He was one of the founders and the first principal of Brackett Academy in Greenland. He resigned his pastorate in 1828, going to the Westford, Mass., Unitarian Church.

The next pastor was Rev. Samuel Wallace Clark who remained until his death in 1847. Next came Rev. Edwin Holt, whose pastorate was the shortest in the history of the church, beginning in 1848 and ending in 1851 with his death.

Rev. Dr. McClintock delivered 4096 sermons. One of these, which he preached on Sept. 20, 1769, has been given to the society by his descendant, Mrs. Richter, wife of Dr. Emil Richter of Portsmouth. Two of his sermons, one on the adoption of a federal constitution and one on the death of Washington, had wide circulation and influence. Three of his four sons were killed in the War of the Revolution.

The first pastor, Rev. James A. Allen, baptized 1092 persons and the roll of the church membership kept by him, a narrow roll of paper fifteen feet long, was shown by Dr. Robie.

The first church in Greenland was not organized for seventy or seventy-five years after the settlement of the town. The original settlers came principally for hunting and fishing and walked seven or eight miles to Portsmouth, often going through Newington because of the bad condition of the swamp road. In 1705 a petition signed by 320 people asking for a church and school in Greenland, was presented, stating that it was necessary for the people to go to Strawberry Bank to attend school and meeting. The petition was granted in 1706 and 140 acres of land near the Great Swamp were given for a church. Of the original twenty-nine members ten were males.

The first church edifice was on the site of the present cemetery. It was destroyed and another building erected in 1756. It was remodeled in 1834 and again in 1881.

A prominent layman of the church was George Brackett, who gave the building for Brackett Academy and left a fund for the support of the pastors. Another was John Weeks, whose descendants gave the public library.

The descendants of Rev. Mr. Holt still live in Greenland.

Of the first settlement of Greenland no date can be given. The first building was the brick house erected, according to conflicting records, in 1638 and 1668, by Leonard Weeks. It was a garrison house. The present owner, John Weeks, is the eighth in descent from Leonard.

The name Greenland was given by Capt. Champenowne, who landed in Boston in 1637 and was given an estate of 400 acres on Great Bay. He thus perpetuated the name of his native village in England. The name appears in the records of July 10, 1665, as that of the western section of Portsmouth.

One of the first settlers was Samuel Haynes, who came in 1650. He was among the first deacons of the Portsmouth North Church.

Dr. Robie's Pastorate

After Rev. Mr. Holt, came Mr. Robie, who has served the church longer than any previous pastor. Under him, the church has attained its greatest prosperity. He was ordained on Feb. 25, 1852, and went almost immediately to the parish with which he has remained throughout his career as a clergyman. Only once, in 1863, has there been the slightest friction between leader and people. Then, the pastor took a firm stand for the Union and in opposition to slavery, sternly rebuking some of his parishioners, who were not favorable to the Union cause. These people called meetings and passed resolutions protesting against his course, but Dr. Robie remained firm and the patriots among his people warmly supported him.

Dr. Robie is a native of Gorham, Me., and was born on April 5, 1821. He was graduated from Gorham Academy and Bowdoin College, leaving the latter institution in 1840. He entered a theological school in the Autumn of the same year and after studying for three years went to Germany, where he was a student at the University of Halle and at Berlin.

Returning to America, he was for two years teacher of languages at Gorham Academy and after that instructor in Hebrew at Phillips Andover Academy, also acting as librarian.

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KITTERY LETTER

Newsy Items From Across
The River

YACHTS SEEK SHELTER IN
THE HARBOR

New Naval Prison A Very Prominent
Landmark

GOSSIP OF A DAY COLLECTED BY OUR
CORRESPONDENT

Kittery, July 26.

The fresh easterly breeze and choppy sea of Wednesday and Wednesday night made it very uncomfortable for pleasure craft and as a consequence a number harbored here.

They are the steam yacht Vidouner, owned by Charles E. Welch of Boston; the schooner yachts Comanche, owned by Charles A. Tatum of New York; Ada, owned by Frederic H. Seavey of Boston; sloop yachts Tomboy, owned by Joseph W. Lord of Boston and King Philip, owned by F. W. Edgar of Boston.

The big steam yacht Kismet, owned by Francis S. Smithers of New York remains in port, and Capt. John Pruett passed the night ashore with his wife and son Ralph, who are here for the Summer.

As the main tower of the new naval prison on Seavey's Island looms up a fine landmark is made. A vessel approaching this harbor from sea sees the White Mountains first, of course, then the Wentworth House and the Seavey's Island standpipe loom up, almost before the land can be distinguished.

Now, however, the naval prison will exceed both of these last named landmarks in prominence. Besides being a landmark, it makes one more attraction and object of interest in the harbor.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company is meeting with all sorts of difficulties in this rocky soil with its new line. Every few holes the steam drill has to be brought into play.

This morning on Bridge Hill it was necessary to dig a hole under the Atlantic Shore line tracks to convey steam from the boiler to the drill through the steam hose without disturbing car traffic.

Beginning today barber shops in town will be closed on Thursdays.

Miss Leila Marr of Boston is visiting friends in town.

A regular meeting of Col. Mark F. Wentworth Camp, Sons of Veterans, will be held this evening.

A regular meeting of Dirigo Encampment will be held this evening.

Mr. Desmond of Haverhill, Mass., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Desmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Latts of Chittenden, Mass., are passing a few days with friends in town.

Alfonso Merriman, an assistant in biology at Bowdoin College, has taken a position as motorman on the Atlantic Shore line for the remainder of the season.

A dance under the auspices of the Algonquin Club was held at Wentworth Hall on Wednesday evening. Harold N. Hett of Portsmouth furnished the music.

A number of automobiles have been held up recently at York Harbor for speeding and warned against doing it again.

Gardiner W. Stacy of Bowdoin is another college boy who is in the employ of the Atlantic Shore line this Summer.

Kittery is sure of another good ball game on Saturday, when Portsmouth and Kittery meet on Portsmouth Field.

Kittery Point

Raspberries are unusually plentiful this season and out in "Tommy Grant's beeches" may be seen every afternoon a crowd of berry pickers.

John M. Tobey of Manchester, N. H., is passing a week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tobey of Crockett's Neck.

Henry Marden and his daughter, Miss Grace, of Boston are the guests of friends in town.

Clark Wyman of Boston is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Josephine Frisbee.

Stephen Decatur, Jr., of Lynn, Mass., is making a short visit to his parents.

Alfred V. DeForest and Charles Skillings of York Harbor were in town on Wednesday.

Master Wesley Randall is confined to his home by illness.

Howard Collins, Jr., is critically ill with a complication of mumps and typhoid pneumonia.

Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of New York and his sons, Marston and Talbot, guests at the Hotel Parkfield, left here on Wednesday morning in their sloop yacht Lark for a short trip to the westward.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sprague of Somerville, Mass., and Mrs. Robert Seaver and Mrs. Fred Seaver of Jamaica Plain, Mass., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Dodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lowe passed Wednesday in York.

Mr. Sutherland of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Smithers on board their steam yacht Kismet in the lower harbor.

PORT OF PORTSMOUTH

Arrivals At and Departures From Our Harbor July 25

Arrived

Tug Portsmouth, Perkins, Boston, towing two barges, and tug Piscataqua, Drew, proceeded with tow to York.

Steam yacht Vidouner.
Schooner yacht Comanche.
Schooner yacht Ada.
Sloop yacht King Philip.
Sloop yacht Tomboy.

Cleared

Schooner Sadie A. Kimball, Burns, Boston, with brick.
Wind easterly, fresh.

Notes

The four masted schooner Matilda D. Borda, Smith, which is totally wrecked on Gull Shoal, N. C., is one of the best known vessels at this port. She ran here for years and in one year made thirteen round trips between here and coal ports. She was of 747 net tons and was built in 1891 at Camden, N. J. She was last here on Nov. 6, 1905, bound from Philadelphia to Portland.

Seldem is the port of Portsmouth more quiet than at present; no vessels discharging here and but few on the way.

Steamer Amethyst from St. Anne's Bay, N. S., with 800 cords of pulpwood is due today.

The iron workers are fast doing away with the old steamer Duncan at C. E. Walker's wharf. She has already lost all semblance of a steamer, with her deck houses, ventilators and smokestack gone.

Movements of Piscataqua Vessels

Schooner Lizzie J. Call, Garland, has sailed from Augusta, Me., for New York; schooner Annie F. Conlon, Seaward, is due at Philadelphia from the Kennebec; schooner J. Frank Seavey, Kelley, is loading at Stonington, Me., for New York; schooner John J. Hanson, Wood, is on the way from Perth Amboy for Hillsboro, N. B.; schooner Jonathan Sawyer, Reynolds, is on the way from Philadelphia to Saco; schooner Thomas B. Garland is loading at Hurricane Island for New York; schooner John Bracewell, Benson, is discharging at Saugus, Mass., from New York.

Telegraphic Shipping Notes

Chatham, July 25—Anchored in the bay, tug Savage, Hand, Baltimore; left barges No. 6 and No. 17 for Portsmouth and No. 12 for Gardiner, anchored at Bass River.

Vineyard Haven, July 25—Arrived, schooner William L. Elkins, Dixon, South Amboy for York. Passed, barge No. 8, Portsmouth for Baltimore.

SHOULD BE STRENGTHENED

The rail on the street side of the Sagamore bridge is rather weak and should be strengthened.

CORTELYOU IN THE MOUNTAINS

Postmaster General George B. Cortelyou is passing a few days in the White Mountains.

MUST PRODUCE THEM

Mr. Foster Is Forced To Show
Books

THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY
INSISTS

New York, July 26—That the United States grand jury is investigating Western trunk line railroads suspected of having granted rebates to the American Sugar Refining Company, was made known on Wednesday when W. E. Foster, general auditor of that company was taken before Judge Hough in the United States circuit court as a recalcitrant witness before the grand jury.

The foreman of the grand jury stated to the court that Mr. Foster had declined to produce before the grand jury books that had been demanded of him. Mr. Foster said that he had not refused to produce the data. He said that he had not the physical possession of all books of the portion.

A portion of them, he said, were in the safe of the company's president. He could only temporarily produce the books and papers, he contended, and would do so, providing he was assured that they would be given back to him at the end of the day's session, that he might return them to the officials who had their proper custody. Judge Hough gave Mr. Foster until this morning at ten o'clock to comply with the grand jury's instructions. Unless the papers were forthcoming, the judge informed Mr. Foster that he would consider application to punish him both as a recalcitrant witness and for contempt of court.

MAN'S NECK BROKEN

Bohemian Fell From Swing and Fractured Spinal Column

Berlin, N. H., July 26—Two accident cases which probably will prove fatal, were brought to the St. Louis Hospital Tuesday night. One was that of a Bohemian, who fell out of a swing and broke his neck. He was still conscious and could speak on Wednesday, but his body is entirely paralyzed. His wife cannot speak English, and their one child, a daughter living in Lenox, N. Y., has been summoned here by telegraph. The family came here from Vienna a year ago and the man has been employed in a tailor shop.

The other case is that of Moses Lavallee, who came here from Holyoke, Mass., but seven weeks ago to work in the Burgess Paper Company's mill. His head was caught in a belt and his skull was badly fractured. He had written his wife Tuesday morning to come on with their eight children to make their home here. He was formerly employed in the Riverside paper mill at Holyoke.

BLEW OUT THE GAS

But Left Doors and Windows of Apartment Open

Frank Stafford, an Oldtown, Me., resident, came near being asphyxiated at the United States Hotel on Tuesday evening by blowing out the gas, writes a Dover correspondent. The only thing that saved Mr. Stafford was the fact that he left his windows and door open. He evidently had never used gas before and upon retiring, instead of turning off the gas, blew it out, in the good old-fashioned way, and went to sleep. Some time later in the evening the clerk smelled a strong odor of escaping gas, but did not locate it until morning, when Stafford had paid his bill and departed, complaining of feeling a trifle ill. The fact that Mr. Stafford was fond of plenty of good fresh air and left his windows and door open probably saved his life as there was gas enough escaping from the open jet to fill the whole house.

THE WEATHER FOR TOMORROW

(Special to The Herald)

Washington, July 26—Showers are indicated for Friday, either in the afternoon or at night, with fresh east to southeast winds.

Geo. B. French Co

A MID-SUMMER CLOSING-OUT SALE

With us means some extremely low prices on desirable goods or we should not thus divert your attention from the usual trade.

Summer Silks, Wash Goods and Waistings

Have been greatly MARKED DOWN for JULY CLEARANCE and prices such that they will sell quickly and to your liking. * *

Several Lots—The First is Silk Remnants in plain colors, regular price 45c and worth it, new price.....29c

Fancy Silks in small, effective patterns, a large variety that were priced \$1.00, old price changed to new.....39c

Black Wash Silks, splendid wear for Waists, were 50c, now.....37c

Fancy Waistings, colors woven, there are many desirable pieces in this lot and prices just One-Half, were 25c, now.....12 1-2c

Yard Wide Taffeta Silks, in Black Chiffon Finish, only.....\$1.00

THIS IS AN EXCEEDING GOOD VALUE AND VERITABLE BARGAIN.

White Habutai Silks, special light Summer weight, in 24 inch, only.....29c, 39c, 42c, 59c, 62c, 75c, 87c, 95c

THESE FIGURES MEAN CLEARANCE PRICES.

In pleasing contrast to this hot July weather keep in mind our fine line of HAM-MOCKS at prices consistent with the excellent styles and qualities.

We sell the WHITE MOUNTAIN ICE CREAM FREEZERS and carry an extensive line of sizes, best labor saving on the market,

PORCH SCREENS of reliable kinds.

SWINGING HAMMOCK CHAIRS, safe, comfortable and low cost.

For Your Vacation select your SUIT CASES from our assortment, best in town, a good Case for.....\$1.00

Others that will wear well and always a convenience at.....\$2.00, \$2.25 to \$6.50

New Lots Arriving.

(Continued on fifth page)

CARS START LATE

Lively Times At New Bedford Strike

POLICE OFFICERS ON BOARD ALL CARS

Demand For Protection Made By President Of Trolley Line

STRIKERS NO LONGER CONSIDERED EMPLOYEES OF COMPANY

New Bedford, July 25.—No electric cars were started from the car barn in this city this morning until 8 o'clock. The early morning car on the New Bedford and Onset line, which arrived here at 6.45, was the first one moving in the city.

One car on the Dartmouth and Westport line arrived from Fall River at 7.45.

The company claims that the men were at the barn on time this morning, ready to take the cars out as usual, but they were not allowed to leave on account of the inadequate police protection. It is claimed by the management that during the riotous actions last evening the protection given by the police was far from adequate, and further details for the care of employees on the cars and the passengers have been demanded.

Police Protection Demanded

New Bedford, July 25.—At the demand of President Crapo of the Union Street railway, police officers were put on board all cars on the Purchase street line of the company today, for the purpose of protecting the motormen and conductors who have refused to join the strikers in their demand for increased pay and recognition of their union. A number of cars were delayed two or three hours beyond their usual starting time today because the railway officials stated, the police had failed to furnish enough officers to protect property and passengers. The cars were run out on all lines but they had been operated only about two hours when a Padanaram car returned with its motorman suffering from an injury to his head inflicted by a brick hurled at the employee by a strike sympathizer. A number of cars were thereupon called into the barns and the service was held up until an officer was placed on each of the Purchase street cars.

The strikers at an early morning meeting today announced their intention of marching to the company offices and draw their wages. According to President Crapo the men are no longer looked upon as employees of the company.

Shortly before noon the strikers marched to the company's offices and demanded their pay. Treasurer Wild informed the men that none of them would receive their wages until they had surrendered their badges and punches. The men declined to do this on the ground that they had paid the company \$2.50 for the badges and punches and, acting on the advice of President William E. Cleary of the local union, they declined to give them up. President Cleary declared that legal action will be taken to compel the company to pay the men the wage due them.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

At End Of Peace Parliament In London Yesterday

London, July 25.—The conference of the interparliamentary union, after a prolonged debate, today adopted the following resolution:

"The interparliamentary union, now assembled in London, expresses the view that the second Hague conference should:

"First—By treaty, define contraband of war as being restricted to arms, munitions of war and explosives.

"Second—Reassert and confirm the principle that neither a ship carrying contraband of war nor other goods aboard such ship not being contraband of war may be destroyed.

"Third—Affirm that even between belligerents private property should

be as immune at sea as it is on land."

The conference also adopted a resolution in favor of the discussion by The Hague conference of means to cut down the "intolerable expenditure on armaments."

Another resolution provides that each national group shall apply to its own government to grant funds to aid future conferences of the interparliamentary union.

The decision as to the time and place of the next conference was left in the hands of the international council. It is expected that it will be held in Berlin in 1908.

The conference then concluded its session.

The delegates were entertained at luncheon at the house of lords. A deputation of the visitors will be received by King Edward at Buckingham palace tomorrow.

RIGHTS OF AUTOMOBILISTS

The automobilist worm is turning at last. Since the introduction of the new vehicle, which has gained such remarkable popularity within a few years, the machine and its driver have alike been the objects of persecution and often persecution at the hands of the general public, says the Kennebec Journal. The enforcement of speed restriction laws had taken a lot of the fun out of the life of the automobilist, and the use of the highway by pedestrians and people using old methods of conveyance has been one of the banes of his life. A meeting of enthusiastic automobilists has just been held in Philadelphia for the purpose of forming an organization with the object of securing a modification of speed regulations and automobile laws where such modifications seemed desirable, and in general to protect automobilists in what they consider to be their rights. At this meeting the general complaint was raised that automobilists have been persecuted, especially in the rural districts of many states, by over-zealous or blackmailing officials who have taken advantage of the popular dislike to automobiles by country people to impose unjust fines, and in every possible way to annoy the owners of such vehicles.

If there has been any such persecution as was complained of at this meeting the automobilists ought to recognize that they have endangered themselves. By reckless driving many of them have given the impression that they considered themselves entitled to the exclusive use of the highways, and that other people have no rights to be recognized. There has been very little trouble with the automobilists in this state, although occasionally there has been an instance here and there to arouse feeling against them. As a class, however, both our local automobilists and those from other states touring Maine have considered the rights of others and exercised commendable care in driving over our country roads. There have been occasional accidents and perhaps occasional instances of hard feelings, but this has been the exception rather than the rule. The gathering at Philadelphia certainly could not have had this section of the country in mind when it complained that speed regulations were unreasonably enforced, and that automobilists were allowed few privileges on the highway.

Sleeping Sickness Spreading.

It is estimated that from 400,000 to 500,000 natives have died in Africa of sleeping sickness in the last ten years. The disease is, moreover, spreading with alarming rapidity, yet nothing is done to check it. The weight of opinion is that no person once infected ever recovers. Despite its name, sleep is not an important symptom, as it occurs only toward the end of the disease in a small number of cases.

Explaining Popularity of Toast.

The Lancet thinks that the increasing popularity of toast indicates that the public resents the insipidity of modern bread. If bread, possessing the peculiarly attractive flavor which characterized it in the days of stone milling were placed on the modern breakfast table the preference for toast would, it thinks, very sensibly diminish.

No Gush in These Letters.

In the 300 letters from Mrs. Jordan, the actress, to the duke of Clarence, afterward William IV. of England, her morganatic husband, which letters were sold at Lashby's, London, there were no terms of endearment. The letters all begin abruptly after the date line and end "Yours sincerely, J. J."

Evil of Procrastination.

The world is full of men and women who seem intelligent, who might succeed, and yet go plodding along in their little clerkships or other little routine place, because they lack power to force themselves out of procrastination's rut. They expect to begin the struggle some time, but the time never comes.—N. Y. Journal.

MARKING OF MONEY

METHOD OF MERCHANTS TO CHECK DISHONESTY.

Pin Is Used Instead of a Pen as Commonly Supposed—Devices of Police Experts in Detecting.

"How is money marked?" repeated a headquarters detective to a Washington Star reporter's query. "Well, it is not marked in the manner that the public thinks it is.

"The average person no doubt believes that money is marked by private marks placed on the bills with pen and ink; perhaps some employers thus mark the bills they place in the cash drawer which is being robbed by a dishonest clerk. Of course 'marked money' of this kind is good evidence in court on the trial of a man upon which it has been found. But a check mark in ink, unless very expertly put on, might, with the aid of a good lawyer for the accused, be shown to have been perhaps accidental, and thus would the ever-sought, reasonable doubt of the accused's participation in the robbery be raised.

"There are several different ways of marking money by police experts to the end that they may establish its positive identity of having previously been in their hands before the thief extracted it. The way I personally employ, and which is perhaps the safest to secure certainty and conviction, is the 'pin-prick method.'

"Let us take the familiar silver certificate of the five-dollar denomination for an illustration, one that has been somewhat worn is better than a new note from the treasury. In the center is the well-known vignette of the head of an Indian chief in full regalia of feathers and trappings presenting a full-face view. We now take this pin and make two punctures right through the bill and directly through the pupils of the eye—so, I hand you the bill, and even though you saw me make the punctures, they are not visible at a casual and even critical glance. I now raise it to the light, and you can see the two tiny holes made by the pin point as distinctly as windows in a building. I then apply the pin point very neatly at the twist in the neck of the large figure 5 at the two upper extreme ends of the note. You will observe that these two diminutive twists do not appear in the necks of the two figures of 5 which are in both ends at the bottom of the note. I then place the note at the extreme ends of the scrolls on either side of the word 'five,' which may be seen in the direct center of the note at its lower edge.

"The marking of the note is now complete. It is exhibited to one or two persons in the secret for the purposes of preliminary examination and identification, and then placed in the money drawer, perhaps with several others of the same denomination, all exactly marked alike with the greatest care. The thief may be on the lookout for marked bills, usually ink marks, but he is a slick one who will get on to the invisible but surely present pin pricks. You see, this class of thieves does not admit of a casual examination of the money before taking; it is usually done very quickly by palming the bills, placing them in some preliminary place of safety, to be later removed. Then we count on detection with the bills on the person before the thief has a chance to exchange or to spend them.

"And the pin pricks remain? Indeed they do. The money is afterward carefully placed in envelopes and is not promiscuously handled. When they are exhibited in court and their preliminary preparation explained under oath conviction is practically certain."

Replenishing Oyster Beds.

The big pile of oyster shells which accumulated at the oyster wharf during the past season is rapidly disappearing, and in a few years will be again on this market with dozens of fine oysters attached to each. The old shells are being loaded upon vessels to be taken to depleted oyster beds in the mouth of the river, and over on the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, where they will be scattered over the oyster bottoms. To these old shells the oyster spat floating about in the water will attach themselves, and the oystermen say that in about three years these now barren beds will be covered with productive oysters.

Distinctly Eligible.

He came hurriedly from the parlor to the piazza.

"Who was that handsome young man who just left?" he asked.

"The fair girl smiled and blushed.

"That was Harry Barker, pa," she said. "He has just proposed to me, and he tells me that his income is \$15,000 a year."

"Fifteen thousand a year at his age! Great Scott! What is he—a learned lawyer, an eloquent divine?" said the old man.

"No, father," she answered, "he is a professional baseball player."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Cruel Man.

Mrs. A.—What do you think of these waffles, my dear? I baked them myself.

Mr. A.—Waffles?

"Certainly! What did you think they were?"

"Why, I thought you had made a mistake and put up a Turkish towel in squares."—Chicago Daily News.

HIS HONOR RODE PICKABACK

Commissioner Shields Was Shocked—Post Office's Daily Flood Reformed.

Just why the porters in the post office building scrub down the corridors at five in the afternoon instead of at four as formerly has just been disclosed, says the New York Sun.

Not very long ago the porters began swashing water up and down the corridors at the very moment the federal courts adjourn, four sharp. A good many persons were still in the building, though, much inconvenienced by the flood. Complaints were made, but nothing was done.

Finally a slightly built, wiry federal judge happened to stay beyond the usual closing hour. When he was ready to leave the daily flood had covered the floor a soapy inch deep.

"No rubbers and thin shoes," sighed his honor, ruefully. "Well, there's only one thing for me to do or get my feet soaked. Do you think you're strong enough to ferry me over?" he laughingly asked six-foot Deputy Marshal Mike Blake.

"Sure, your honor," grinned Mike.

"But will you?"

"Sure, your honor. Up with you." So it happened that staid Commissioner Shields, who watches over the federal judges as a hen over her chickens, had a shock on coming around a corner to behold his honor riding pickaback on big Mike Blake's shoulders across the sudsy Jordan and enjoying it like any two-year-old.

"Good heavens!" ejaculated the commissioner, all in a flutter. "This is certainly something new for you, judge."

"Wish I'd discovered it before, John," crowed his honor. "Get up there, marshal. You see, John," continued his honor, "I haven't had a good ride like this since I was a boy, and I tell you it's great."

And as if he had been a grandson instead of a grandfather his honor clapped his heels against his steed's ribs until he broke into a splashing trot.

The commissioner, however, was so alarmed at the incident, at the probability of its being repeated and at the possible lese majeste of its publication that he hastened to the postmaster and insisted that the daily scrubdown be set at an hour when it was more possible to preserve the federal proprieties.

HELP ON THE FIRING LINE.

Provision for Removing the Wounded Soldiers from Field to Hospital.

Snatching fallen soldiers from the danger zone and healing their wounds by a hospital system that follows the firing line is a modern feature of the United States army that only a dash of legislation is needed to make the most perfect in the world, army surgeons say.

A recent demonstration at Fort Meyer, across the Potomac from Washington, by the hospital corps under Maj. Glennon, Dr. Smart and Lieut. Billings, showed how the enemy's bullets are defeated. From the big white steam automobile ambulance to the primitive travois and mule litters of the Filipinos, and from the men behind the guns to the mobile hospitals, the system is without a loophole of imperfection.

Eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-two soldiers of a division which is a unit of action are provided with first aid packages. When a soldier falls one of these is quickly applied to his wound, and a regimental medical officer, of whom there are 21 at the rear of the firing line of each division, takes the wounded man to a first aid station, which is just far enough away to be sheltered in a depression from the shot and shell.

Following the division are four ambulance companies of 12 ambulances each, and four wagons, cared for by three medical officers and 69 men. These ambulances are midway between the first aid stations and the mobile hospitals, of which there are four, containing 108 beds each. To these hospitals the soldiers are quickly taken and their wounds treated, after which they are removed to more permanent field hospitals, of which there are three, built in sections, so they can be moved piecemeal with the advance of the invaders. By the time the patient reaches here, the firing line has moved probably a couple of miles, and the first aid stations and mobile hospitals proportionately. When it comes time for the field hospitals to move, the soldiers are transported to the base hospital of 500 beds, which is usually at a railroad station.

She'd Say "No" Then.

Miss Elder—I am sure he means to propose to me this evening.

Miss Pert—Indeed! And will you be married this spring or in the fall?

"The idea! It doesn't seem to occur to you that I might say 'no.'"

"That's so. He may say: 'Have you any objection to marrying me?'"

—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Rank.

Gunner—This cigar is named after a great author.

Guy—But the great author is dead.

"How fortunate for the manufacturer of the cigar!"—Chicago Daily News.

Exactly.

Teacher—Now, Robert, do you know what an isosceles triangle is?

Boy—Yes'm.

"Well, what is it?"

"It's one of dem things I like to know fer not knowin' wot it is."

JAPANESE CANTEN

ARMY CONSTANTLY FOLLOWED BY NATIVE SUTLERS.

Keen Traders, Who, in Time of War, Are Ever on the Alert to Get the Money of the Soldiers.

One who was with the Japanese army in Manchuria for six months says in the Boston Herald: "Old foreign campaigners remarked in the field that no army probably ever had so many canteens in its wake. When the army was not marching there was always a canteen or two not far to the rear of every division. When it settled down to recuperate after a battle, canteens were quickly established in Manchurian houses. These carried cigarettes, writing paper, postcards, beer, imitation brandy, imitation whiskey, imitation port, imitation sherry, sake and sometimes Manila cigars.

"Japanese are keen traders. Not 200 feet back of the Nanshan battery one day, in the seven-day battle of the Shako, there was a Japanese peddler selling cigarettes, Chinese sweetcakes, rice and beer to the reserves. During the same battle the canteens were never more than three miles back of the front line of the trenches.

"As the Japanese soldier's pay is only \$1.36 a month, and the army savings banks had, considering that, phenomenal deposits, there was not much spending money in the army. A bottle of beer cost ten cents and a packet of cigarettes about three cents.

Whenever there was a tiring battle the commander in chief would order sake distributed as a ration. On the mikado's birthday a year ago an extra double packet of cigarettes was distributed to each man in the field. This cost the emperor more than \$15,000. Otherwise, when the distribution was possible, ten cigarettes a day went with the regular ration.

"One day in an American periodical received at camp there was a solemn poem celebrating the abstinence of the Japanese from drink.

"This caused concern among the Japanese officers, who disliked the emphasis laid upon the difference between their army and a European army, and the commissary general told the foreign observers:

"Our soldiers like drink as well as any other soldiers. Sometimes they need it when they cannot get it, and we send it to them in the trenches. As a matter of fact, though the peasant at home has a hard enough time to supply himself with food, he is not more averse than other people to strong liquor once he learns the taste of it. Many a man will go home from the campaign with tastes he never had before. The manufacture of beer is still a young industry in Japan, but from the time the process was imported it has grown to enormous proportions. Headquarters, even battalion headquarters in underground bomb-proof trenches, were always supplied with beer or sweet wine. Marshal Oyama liked sweet champagne. The strategist of the war, Gen. Kodama, drank claret with every meal."

Motor Armchair.

Anybody who has had a good case of seasickness must have felt that he would welcome the electric chair as a relief. Now an electric chair for seasickness has been tested in an English channel steamer and an ocean liner. You sit in a snug armchair. A motor under the seat is connected with the ship's electric current. You sit and take vibratory treatment. Up and down and crosswise you are shaken. Must sit there but one treatment. Their tendency to seasickness is vibrated out of them. Some need a second sitting. A few are seasick as soon as their treatment ends. It is a preventive, mark you, not a cure. The theory is that seasickness is essentially a nervous malady and that vibration reduces the nervousness. Certainly imagination and expectation have much to do with the disorder. Blessings on the new armchair if it can block quick-coming seasickness. But many believe and many doubt.—Everybody's Magazine.

Strains of Modern Life.

We must admit that the accessories of modern life in general are placing greater and greater strain on the faculties of the individual. His eyes are strained by the intense artificial lights, his ears are worried by the unnecessary din of the streets, and his nose is offended by the vaporization of offensive fumes of oil or by the feld air of the "tube." That simpler life appeals to him more than ever which removes him from the madden ing sphere of the inventors' activities.—Lancet.

Grimsey Islanders.

The people of Grimsey, an island in the arctic circle, near Iceland, have declared the birthday of the late Prof. Willard Fiske a provincial holiday. Prof. Fiske by his will left a trust fund of \$12,000, the income to be used for bettering the conditions of the islanders, of whom there are only 80.

Excitement Plan.

"The rich find that time passes very slowly."

"I don't doubt it. I s'pose they never buy anything at the rate of a dollar down and a dollar per month."—Chicago Sun.

Over-Eating.

Church—I see they are crying for more missionaries over in Africa.

Gotham—Why, those cannibals must be regular gluttons!—Yonkers Statesman.

Used over seventy Years

In Millions Of American Homes

Schenck's Mandrake Pills have been a household word in the homes of the United States through three generations. Their purity and absolute harmlessness, as well as their untiring efficacy, have firmly established them as a household necessity.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
A sure cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Nausea, Flatulency and Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, etc.

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Living health, energy and good spirits. For sale everywhere, 25 cents a box, or by mail.

Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son.
—Philadelphia—Pa.

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For Hot Weather.

Blue Serges

All Grades and Prices.

Fancy Vestings.

CHARLES J. WOOD,

5 PLEASANT STREET.

TELEPHONE.

CRUST BREAKS CAUSED GREAT EARTHQUAKE

Geologist, Says Pacific Coast Disaster was Due to Movement of Thin Outer Shell of Earth.

CALIFORNIA IS IN TREMOR ZONE

Stricken Section Has Many Shocks—May Be Connected With Vesuvius Catastrophe.

From 1872 to 1890 there were no more than the usual regularly occurring slight tremors, but in the latter year San Francisco got a good shaking up as a reminder of what was to come. Nobody was killed. Then the earth resumed its usual rigidity and there were no disturbances until 1899. On a June night, in that year, the entire region in that section got a hard shaking up. There were two distinct shocks, preceded by a rumbling underground that badly frightened the entire population.

Robert T. Hill, a well known geologist, who is familiar with conditions on the Pacific coast on account of extensive investigations which he has made there, called attention to the fact that San Francisco was situated on an earthquake zone.

"From Alaska to the southern extremity of South America," said he, "along the Pacific coast there is a region where earthquakes are relatively frequent. They have occurred many times before in California and in the Pacific provinces of Mexico, as well as in Chili and Peru. Even in Panama, where the conditions are supposed to be comparatively quiescent, there have been, despite a popular impression to the contrary, many dangerous disturbances. The canal zone has been visited by earthquakes to such an extent that they, in the opinion of many, constitute a serious menace to the lock level plan of constructing a canal."

"The more recent of the disturbances along this Pacific coast have been outside of the territory of the United States and have therefore not attracted much attention. Twelve years ago an earthquake more intense even than that which shook San Francisco followed the base of the Sierra Madre Mountains of North Mexico, changing the water courses and destroying the principal villages of that thinly populated section. In the year 1900 the city of Chilpancingo, the capital of the province of Guerrero was nearly destroyed by an earthquake of unusual intensity. Owing, however, to the remoteness of the place little notice was taken of the occurrence."

Professor Hill referred to numerous authorities, among them Chamberlin and Gekko, to demonstrate that the western coasts had always been more or less subject to seismic disturbances. He spoke of the fact that the shores of the Pacific, which plunge steeply into the water, are more or less liable to convulsions of nature.

Volcanoes in Action.

"What the connection is between earthquakes and volcanic action," he continued, "is a question which has not yet been answered. Personally I think there is such a relation between the earthquake and that of Vesuvius, but there are not enough facts at hand, as far as our present knowledge of these phenomena goes, to enable us to prove anything. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are not always observed together, and indeed severe earthquakes may occur without any evidences of volcanic action. Science may one day solve this mystery, but for now we know comparatively little about the actual conditions which accompany such a disturbance as that of San Francisco."

"It is a prevalent and a common theory that along this zone of which I have spoken there are great movements and slippings of the rock, which sometimes, suddenly accelerated, gives rise to noticeable earthquakes. But even though the earthquakes be immediately due to such movements, there is something which causes the movements which is still unexplained. They are supposed to be due to the contraction of the cooling earth crust and changes in the matter in the interior of the earth."

"Until rather recently it was the tendency of geologists to attribute all volcanic seismic phenomena to exterior conditions of the crust of the earth, but of late serious attention has been given to the renewed study of the conditions of the interior."

After speaking of the various theories with regard to eruptions Professor Hill referred to his monograph on the Mont Pelee disaster, in which Milne was quoted as saying that the eruption of 1851 was preceded by a great earthquake in Chili, nearly two thousand miles away.

"While admitting," he said, "that volcanic protrusions naturally may follow pre-existing lines of weakness, such as faults and fissures, the fissuring also usually follows the volcano. Instances are even found in the San Francisco and the Mount Taylor regions of volcanoes, far distant from oceanic waters without a trace of pre-existing fissures, where the magma has forced itself up through thousands of feet of sedimentaries."

EDUCATING THE AFRICAN.

Views Expressed by Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, a Full Blooded Zulu.

To the average Anglo-Saxon the foreigner, particularly the Asiatic, the African, and the islander of the southern hemisphere, is a mediocre individual, may be all right, in his own sphere, but not a factor of importance in the modern world. The case is entirely different, however, at Columbia University, where, taking into consideration the vast population of the American States from which students are drawn, foreigners constitute a large percentage of those matriculated.

To this institution, mainly because of its reputation, partly because of its location, come men of all rank and classes—from North and South America, from Europe, from Asia, from Africa, in fact, from every place where the name of America and its seats of learning are known.



Pixley Ka Isaka Seme.

The most notable illustration of this, perhaps, is in the case of Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, who has recently distinguished himself as a prize orator and public speaker. Mr. Seme, who disclaims any princely title, is undoubtedly a full blooded Zulu, descended from a line of distinguished chieftains, who, before the conquest of the British, were the controlling powers of Zululand. He gained his first knowledge of America and the English language through the American missionaries some ten years ago, and the faint ray of light which his journey showed him aroused in him the desire for more light and knowledge. Believing that up to him rested the great responsibility of uplifting and bettering his people he came to America eight years ago to work and to study. After being graduated from Mount Vernon School in 1902, he entered Columbia, taking up work in the academic department, but not limiting his course of study to the purely academic subjects. History, political science, and anthropology have received much of his attention.

Besides his regular college work, Mr. Seme has mastered stenography and typewriting. He has spent several summers at farming, and has become proficient not only in the pursuits of the farmer's wife, but also in the arts of the farmer's wife, including the canning of fruit. Further than this, the art of photography has received much of his attention, and having learned the Indian and out of the camera he has turned to the automobile, and is now taking a course of instruction in the driving in one of the automobile schools.

After graduating from Columbia, Mr. Seme will go to Oxford for three years to study law, and then return to Zululand to take up the duties of Attorney General under the local British Government. Much misunderstanding exists between his people and the English rulers. Acting as mediator for his people, the young Zulu hopes to be able to eradicate all these petty difficulties and to bring about of the races to a better understanding and appreciation of the other. The rule of the English, he believes, is a good thing for the Africans, bringing, as it does, civilization and higher development, and he recent uprising of the Zulus against the British therefore causes him much anxiety. The root of the whole difficulty lies, he believes, in the loving of the hut and poll tax, which some of his people apparently believe to be merely a means to drive them into the mines. With some one to present the cause of the people to the home Government, however, he is convinced that wrongs will be remedied and justice done.

All his people ask for, said he, is an opportunity to live and let live. They do not clamor for social equality, for that is an impossibility; but their aim and ambition is to be permitted to engage in international trade, restricted only by the necessary regulations of the home government as in the case of other colonies. With a knowledge of American social life and "Yankee" business methods, with a mastery of many industrial problems, and with a first-class university education, Mr. Seme will return to his native land fully fitted to take up the task of raising his fellowmen to the higher planes of life, instilling into them a realization of their power and ability, and creating in the minds of the outside world a fuller and better understanding of a generally misunderstood race.—New York Times.

STORY OF OLD VESUVIUS

Always Sends Warning Messages before an Eruption.

ITS RECORD OF DISASTER

Since the Year 1631 Has Never Been Wholly at Rest—Early Accounts Unscientific and Imaginative—Most Countries of the World Bear Evidence of Volcanic Activity.

Vesuvius is one of a group of similar mountains in the Mediterranean Sea, its comrades being Etna, Stromboli and Vulcano, which last gave the name to all mountains of this kind, says the New York Sun. Vesuvius stands on the southwestern shores of Italy overlooking Naples and the great roadways of Mediterranean commerce. In the midst of a most densely populated district, it has been more closely studied than any other volcano in the world. During the last 400 years fifty-six eruptions have taken place, when the milder flow of lava and rain of rocks has suddenly increased and sent destruction upon the inhabitants of the neighboring country.

Vesuvius has ever despised the trickery of an unexpected assault. It sends messages of warning. In 79 A.D. the first of the great historic eruptions destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum.

Vesuvius and Etna are examples of the cleft type of volcano. That is, they are cones with the top cut off and hollowed out like huge bowls. Many of the volcanic mountains in America have practically no crater, being rounded off at the summit. Nearly all of the mountains of the earth shaped like a cone are volcanic in their origin. When there is any action at all they are usually undergoing one of two processes, slow construction or swift ruin. For the most part, there is a sluggish flow of lava alternating with small explosions and the throwing of rock masses into the air. Falling rocks and other matter from within the volcano and the slowly exuding lava build up the sides of the mountain in sheets. The rude layers slope downward and outward. This structure gave observers who lived before our more scientific days the idea that the whole crust of the earth had been forced upward at a single point, sloping down to the side just as a tent will do when the central pole has been raised from beneath. This, however, was a mistaken notion.

The formation and growth of these mountains is more or less irregular, and from time to time the inner pressure breaks through the sides and alters the regular conical shape. Streams of lava flow out of the fissures, forming new protuberances that gradually build upon the whole mountain. Vesuvius has been moderately active in this manner for many centuries. Since the year 1631 Vesuvius has never been wholly at rest. In that year 18,000 lives were lost. The clouds of steam that came from the rush of water into the hot mass below the surface condensed and fell in a boiling rain that scorched everything with which it came in contact. The very sea drew back the skirts of its dark blue robe and then swept forward again far beyond its old limits. The last of the great convulsions before the present one occurred in 1872. The inhabitants of the affected district fled as they did recently to Naples and even as far as Rome.

"The lava fields are among the most extraordinary of Vesuvian phenomena. Rock heaped upon rock—not ordinary stone, but boulders such as might be made by fusing iron with coal refuse and glass—rough, jagged rocks armed with teeth and claws and seamed with fire, scoriated, petrified streams, masses of matter resembling a monster's wrinkled hide, fantastic shapes, they lie jammed together by an irresistible force, twisted, thrown one against another in nightmare confusion."

"The vast extent of stony acres under the bright sunlight is blackish gray in color, bare, monotonous and desolate. At evening the sun gave it a tone of old copper, and the light, gradually fading left it a dull bronze, deepening in tone until the night unfolded it in gloom. Early in the morning, as one looked at it from the observatory, with the sun rising behind the mountain, it had the hue of a plum."

"Vesuvius is the most interesting of the world's volcanoes because of its close connection with human history, from the day when Spartacus assembled his gladiators to the present time. Most of the countries of the earth bear evidences of volcanic activity. In America this appears to have been confined pretty largely to the West, the valley of the Mississippi being a dividing line between the volcanic and non-volcanic territory. The western region which has been affected by disturbances from beneath is called The Great Basin. It includes part of New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Colorado, Oregon, Wyoming, Washington and other States. This volcanic territory extends south into Mexico and to the Andes in South America."

Extinct Craters There.

Professor J. F. Kemp, of the chair of geology of Columbia University, said that the earthquake in San Francisco was not to be reckoned as among the unexpected things.

IDLENESS AMONG THE RICH.

Causes Discontent and Ill Will in Working Classes.

Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes, of New York, formerly Miss Rose Pastor, in a recent address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, on "The Condition of the Working Women of the United States," said:

"Much of the hardship of the working classes is consequent upon the fact that they are obliged not merely to support their own families, but to contribute whether they will or not, to the support of the families, which live in idleness and luxury upon the products of the working people's toil. It is the nearly universal recognition of this fact among the working people of our country, that leads more than all else to strikes and industrial disturbances, to ill-work, to class hatred and to that craving for larger justice which underlies the socialistic programme."

"The working woman sees, or at least feels, that excessive toil on her part would be unnecessary if the burdens of production were more fairly distributed and if waste prevailed less widely. Excessive hours of toil and consequent craving for relaxation and refreshment lead naturally to the seeking of gaiety or



Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes.

recreation after the day's work is done, and conditions under which alone gaiety and recreation can be had by the average working girl in our large cities are far from conducive to the highest standard of living."

"Many troubles are caused to the less serious minded working girls through natural, though foolish, attempts to imitate the habits and dress of those who live and dress extravagantly. Money needed for the relief and aid of a sick neighbor or for food or clothing for a younger brother or sister is often squandered on imitation jewels or other finery, where no other motive exists than one of vanity and vain glory prompted by the extravagance and ostentation of the rich."

"The working woman knows that there is no true charity except where there is true sympathy, and that true sympathy can exist only in proportion as there is true understanding of personal needs and feelings. Most self-respecting working women would rather go without asking for aid of any kind until they are half starved and half frozen than accept the doles of hard hearted men in high places or by the doles of ostentation."

"Even when charitable societies seek in as kind a manner as they know how to provide relief for those genuinely in need the methods which they sometimes pursue to ascertain the reality of the need are most harmful."

"This prevailing distinction that I commonly made between 'worthy' and 'unworthy' applicants for relief is most mistaken and unfortunate. No man or woman is so degraded as to be unworthy of aid to a better and worthier life. The relief must be suited to the sufferer, but relief of the right kind need never be withheld."

Time Limit for Dinner

Eight men, exclusive of the butler, are required to serve a dinner of twenty-four covers, one being allowed for every three diners. Another is stationed in the pantry to "run in" the courses. Absolute order and silence reigns among these men, who perfectly understand the butler's cabalistic signs. Electric signals pass constantly between chef and butler.

From the seating of guests until the ladies leave, not more than eighty-five minutes should elapse, for long dinners are now considered bad form.

Upon these occasions scarcely a member of the domestic corps escapes some special duty. The housemaids assist the pantry maid. After each course twenty-four silver plates and countless small silver must be carefully cleaned, wiped very dry, and then polished with camels before being put away. Nearly two hundred pieces of engraved crystal ware must be washed and polished, and it is too costly and brittle to be hastily handled.—Everybody's Magazine.

What to Eat.

Bread and Butter is the food for muscular work, according to Dr. E. F. Willoughby. The perfect diet for those who are neither faddists nor teetotalers is eight ounces of cooked meat, twenty-four ounces of bread, eight ounces of potatoes, two ounces of cheese, two ounces of bacon, one ounce of butter, half a pint of milk, per diem. Green foods are desirable additions to any diet.—London Tit-Bits.

TRADE IN AUTOMOBILES

Hundreds of Second Hand Machines Sold Weekly.

QUEER EXCHANGES MADE

Farms Traded for Runabouts—Motoring Epidemic Spreading Over Country—Much in Demand by Physicians in Suburban Districts—Customers Generally Pleased.

More than fifty thousand dollars' worth of second hand automobiles are sent out of New York city every week, says the New York Herald. They go up into the New England States, out into the Middle West, down into the South and the Middle Atlantic States. They are purchased by the school teacher in the rural districts, by the farmer, by the country physician where communication by means of trolley cars has not yet been established.

From six big agencies that make a specialty of selling to out of town customers exclusively there were shipped in one week ninety automobiles of various makes and sizes, from the small electric runabout to the big high power touring machine. The majority of these sales are of small automobiles that are comparatively easy and inexpensive to keep in repair. Of the ninety, thirty-five were the small, two seated, single cylinder city runabouts of two, three and four horse power that are easy to operate after the general principles of the machine are learned. These small automobiles will go over any road that a horse and wagon can travel, and on level ground can make a speed of from ten to twenty miles an hour. They carry five gallons of gasoline, which is good for a run of from forty to eighty and ninety miles, according to the highways. Some of these small machines were sold as cheaply as \$125, while others of later model went for \$350 to \$375, about half their original price.

In the sale of these second hand automobiles the almost universal demand is for gasoline vehicles, the request for electric being very small. Only seven of the electric or steam runabouts were sold, while of the larger runabout type there were twenty shipped. Toncan touring cars that carry four and five persons, and the four cylinder machines of greater horse power, running up as high as sixty, were about evenly divided in demand, their total prices being \$2,245.

Constant shifting in the ownership of the smaller automobiles promises to follow the same line of evolution in the country that it does in the city. The average man of fairly comfortable circumstances who wishes to get a machine first feels that he will be satisfied with a small vehicle that will take himself and his wife and one or two of the little ones for short spins. He studies out the general principles of explosions, compression, cylinders and gears and learns to operate the machine by himself. He toils along through the city at a pleasant clip, dropping down contentedly to "low speed" when he wants to go up a hill or barely creeping up it by coaxing his engine to the limit.

In New York city there are perhaps half a dozen large firms that deal in second hand automobiles almost exclusively. Their systems are all about the same. They buy a machine that has been used or misused by its owner until it seems nothing more than a veritable pile of junk. The engines are gone over, the cylinders brazed, if cracked; the gears refitted and made almost as good as new, chains looked over and all the shifting rods and joints put in the proper condition. If necessary to give the machine a fresher appearance, new tires are put on.

Many automobiles have been sent to the second hand mart for no other reason than that the owner has not taken the time and care to study out what his troubles are. He has become dissatisfied and hands the machine over as one "that no one on earth could run." To the man who has lost all patience with it and who is anxious to sell it appears a wreck. To the experienced man who looks over the thing and sees at a glance that the engines are in almost perfect order and that all that is necessary is a general overhauling, a proper timing of explosions, perhaps a new carburetor and a little change in the shifting rods and gears, there appears in the pile of junk a profit of perhaps \$300 or \$400 and more.

He, perhaps, adds a few dollars' worth of paint and bright brass moulding along the tonneau, and the machine goes on sale looking almost as fresh as if it had just come out of the shop.

Energy Spent in Electricity.

Statistics showing the enormous waste of energy involved in the production of artificial light are always interesting, for no other reason than that they must continually stimulate inventors in the search for better methods.

Sir James Dewar recently presented these figures before the royal institution of Great Britain: "In an ordinary candle the total amount of energy transformed into light is only 2 per cent. Oil and gas lamps are not more economical."

The incandescent electric lamp utilizes 3 per cent. of the energy expended; the arc light 10 per cent.; and the magnesium light 15 per cent. and knocks us with its 9 per cent. Then comes the glow-worm expending energy turned into light.

HAULING ON THE DESERT.

Oldtime Methods of Transportation in the Southwest.

The history of desert transportation from the beginning of time has been the history of success and failure, principally failure, says the Los Angeles Tribune. Few efforts within the realm of commercial life have been attended with so many complications and distressing situations as the question of desert traffic.

Exclusive of the railroad, four specific methods of transportation have been employed—Arabian camels, traction engines, mules and burros, and within the last year and a half the automobile has come into use to some extent. The steam traction engine passed reverently over into the valley of sublime antiquity years ago; the jolting, rambling camel, with the axiomatic patience, also long since passed by the roadside with his heavy burden and fell asleep, and the burro and mule only remain to tell the story of the long ago.

After 200 years of faithful service, however, the wise men of Washington, during the administration of Pierce, when Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War, said one to another: "We must have camels for our desert work; the mule and burro are all right; they have stood by us when every one else had taken to the tall timber, but the time has come when we must have the trusty camel." So in the early 60s "High Jolly," a Grecian camel driver arrived in California with half a hundred Bactrian and Arabian camels direct from Smyrna. Great was the rejoicing.

Fort Wilmington on the Pacific, Fort Yuma and Fort Mojave on the Colorado river were now to be brought into such close communication as to promote sociability on the part of the commanding officers. Fort Mojave, lying north of the Needles was 500 miles away by way of Yuma, and over one of the driest, sandiest deserts that ever invited a traveller out into its bewildering depths; but bab, the Syrian driver with the red cap said: "What is that when a camel can go six or seven days without water and remain perfectly happy each day on a few mesquite beans and a handful of carob pods." All of that was indeed true. The humped beast would also close his nostrils as High Jolly represented when the desert sand blew as only desert sand can blow.

Great indeed, were the expectations of the commanding officers, especially at Fort Wilmington and Fort Mojave, and there was likewise a hope born of anticipation at Washington. So far the plan had worked immense, but like the majority of plans woven in the brain of ambitious man, it had its weakness and its little vulnerable points that lay hidden away from the rosy surface. The camels, it was observed, after the first trip to Fort Mojave, were not as rugged as they had formerly been among the sand of far away Smyrna. Instead of making three miles an hour under their heavy burden they failed to average more than one and one-half or two. True, they paid no more attention to the blazing heat and the burning sand than an Indian does to social etiquette at a massacre, but there was that something in the climate that caused a partial cessation of progress. The slow record, was discouraging to the commanding officers, but still the great circus moved on like a mighty phalanx on the deserted sands.

At last the feet of the trusty beasts began to grow sore. It was found that the hard sand on some parts of the desert soon affected the heavy pads of their feet, gradually cutting them into small threads. After a thorough trial of six or eight months the government abandoned the experiment and the camels were turned loose along the Colorado river. While the herd is almost extinct, there are a few long-haired shaggy specimens yet remaining along the Sonora and Arizona borders, existing in a wild state, and whose appearance frequently stampedes horses and cattle to an alarming extent.

After the decline of the camel as a means of transport, the burro and mule again returned to favor. Then came the heavy borax wagons with their 20 and 22 mule regimental line.

Soon great ponderous wagons propelled by an army of mules, began to outlive their usefulness, at least in the minds of the enterprising men engaged in desert traffic, and in obedience to a general demand for a faster and more economical method of transit the steam traction engine, with its enormous bulk, huge iron tires and tremendous horse power, was introduced on the scene. Not the small traction engines that we have been accustomed to see hauling thrasher machines over the country roads, but a gigantic iron structure weighing 20,000 to 30,000 pounds and resembling much the appearance of a railroad locomotive.

Hints to Accountants.

Add it just once more. It pays to take a balance of balances.

Have you any systematic way of checking? Check as you post; it's easier and quicker.

Divide it by two and look for a debit on the credit side or for a credit on the debit side.

Look for the exact amount of your error, you possibly overlooked it in posting.

Better think about it at the time; some think about it at the end of the month.

SAN FRANCISCO

BY MAXIM GORKY.

A rich, blooming city is destroyed. It burns.

A blind elemental power of the underground world of fire has devoured the lives of hundreds with one shock, put out the life light from thousands of eyes, ruined dozens of buildings, destroyed many years of people's labor. Hard is my soul pressed by such crimes where there are no criminals, but only victims. I bow low before the misfortune of America.

Every time when in the world vigorously play the powers of nature, destroying life and labor of men, sorrowful thoughts press my heart.

There, I think, men are fighting one with another in order to enslave the will of his neighbor for his own profit; here they go one against the other shedding blood on their way, and for authority, for riches, they destroy their souls. But enough is one shake of this blind power of nature, and amid fire and crashing stones fall the strong with the weak, die without fight the rich and poor.

Misfortunes must teach us brotherhood. They must show us how we



Maxim Gorky.

depend on nature and its mysterious power. Misfortunes must unite us into one family, in a family of fighters with nature, the enemy of man, in a family of obstinate investigators of her secrets. Not for power over each other must we think, not for wealth, but how to be masters of the whole power of the earth, and with it rule for the benefit of life, for happiness of men.

More freedom to men, that they may develop their searching minds, that they may foreknow such misfortunes as those that have occurred in Naples and San Francisco! More knowledge to men, more labor for the progress of science. We on our earth are alone in the spaces of the universe. Let this solitude unite us all in one family against the enigmas of life! Then life will be beautiful, when men will be rich with knowledge; only then will men be masters of nature, then all will be equal. And all will be working for the same aim, for victory over nature, over her power, which is our enemy and which destroys us.

I believe in the mind of man; I believe that he will divine all, and will conquer all. I am certain that in time he will beforehand know what is being created in the dark depths of the earth. And he will have power to foretell misfortunes like that of San Francisco. In all the hard moments of life my heart always sings one hymn:

Long Live Man!

America is rich; she is filled with power and energy; she will quickly cure the wound that was dealt by the shock, by the man-hostile element.

There is no evil power of man in this crime, and, truly, such a thought must console Americans. To the land is brought an awful shock, but not by the people.

But I cannot console myself with such a thought. My native land shudders in convulsive sufferings by the will of men. In Russia perish thousands by the will of men who wish power and nothing more. Russia suffers from evil and harsh men, and this fills my soul with sadness and horror.

I am overthrown on that side of the ocean by an earthquake which has been caused by the evil power of men, and not by an element which knows not what she is doing. But evil and crime, covering the earth of my native land with the blood of its people.

America will heal the open wounds of San Francisco; she will help the city and its people to bear this sorrow which has befallen them.

Fruit Eating Habit.

Hygienists all agree in telling us that we do not eat nearly enough fruit, which is infinitely more productive of health and beauty than sweetmeats and pastry. Ripe apples are especially healthy, and children may eat them without danger. Some doctors say that an apple at bedtime produces sleep. Pears are more tasty than apples, but not so healthy unless cooked. Prunes have medicinal qualities which cannot be denied. They are better cooked, however. Apricots are also more healthy cooked than raw. Peaches are very good, but the most health-giving of all fruit are grapes.

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THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1906.

IMPROVING THE CONSULAR SYSTEM

The members of the National Business League are hard at work on a most commendable project, which is nothing less than the improvement of the United States consular system. Just at this time the members are particularly pleased by the passage, although in a changed and weakened form, through Congress of the consular service improvement bill, and an effort to strengthen this legislation will be made when the sixtieth Congress convenes.

An executive order issued by President Roosevelt last month at the suggestion of Secretary Root and the consular commission covers the merit system and a few other important features stricken from the bill by Congress, making them operative for the present. The National Business League, however, will put forth every effort to have the President's order embodied in a permanent law of the land.

Justin A. Burnham, who is secretary of the League, and also a man who has done much to better our national consular service, makes the following statement:

"There is every prospect that, without disturbing those excellent consular officials already in the field, the American consular service will be thoroughly reorganized and made a more powerful factor for the enlargement of our foreign trade; for the better accommodation of our importing interests and for the convenience of American travelers abroad.

"Without a national statute, however, to include all the vital provisions of the executive order there will be absolutely no assurance of uniform, permanent consular improvement. Succeeding administrations may undo and render void all that has been done by the President and his Secretary of State in formulating and carrying out a comprehensive merit system, supplemental to the changes contemplated by the inadequate consular law which became effective June 30, 1905.

"The new law classifies and grades the service, substitutes salaries for fees (excepting as to consular agents); revises the salary list on a more liberal and equitable basis, and provides for temporary transfer of certain consular officials by the President and the appointment of five inspectors of consulates. It abolishes the grade of commercial agent; partly Americanizes the service and forbids consular officers above a certain grade from engaging in private law practice; requires consular officials to perform notarial acts for fees specified by law, abolishes personal fees (excepting as to consular agents), and empowers the President to fix rates for certifying invoices.

"Briefly stated, the executive order makes the following regulations to govern appointments, subject always to the advice and consent of the Senate.

"Examination, appointment and promotion of consular officials according to the merit system: Appointments are to be made to the lower grades; all promotions from thence to higher grades to be made for demonstrated efficiency. Consular clerks, vice consuls, deputy consuls and consular agents are in line for promotion to consulships. Persons in the service of the Department of State with salaries of \$2,000 and

upward shall be eligible for promotion to the higher grades of the consular service.

"An examining board is to be created with power to formulate rules and determine the scope and method of examination. Among the subjects are to be included at least one modern language other than English; the natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to the possibilities of increasing and extending the trade of the country with foreign countries; political economy, elements of international, commercial and maritime law.

"Examination papers are to be rated from eighty to 100. The order also fixes a minimum and maximum age limit at twenty-one and fifty years respectively. All examinations are to be confined to citizens of the United States, who must be specially designated by the President, and who shall be of good character and habits and physically and mentally qualified for the proper performance of consular work. As between candidates of equal merit, appointments are to be made to secure proportional representation of all states and territories, without reference to the political affiliations of the candidate."

Much of the success of our commercial relations with other countries is dependent on the efficiency of the consular service. The movement of the National Business League, endorsed by scores of Congressmen and prominent Americans, would therefore appear to be in every way a good one.

BIRDS' EYE VIEWS

Hebbsen's mighty hard to win. An' de saint gits 'scouraged, p'raps;

But he's cheered up by de thought o' what Will happen to de odder chaps!

A French duke has an idea of starting for the North Pole in an automobile. Here's betting on Walter Wellman.

A German scientist says baldness is caused by stifling the imagination. Well, most of our authors are baldheaded.

A mob in Indian Territory hanged a negro before burning him. This was certainly an act of kindly consideration on the mob's part.

Tom Lawson predicted prison stripes for some of the Standard Oil gang before 1907. Hasn't part of that prediction already come true?

While absorbed in counting her beads, a New York woman was run down by an automobile. The machines, then, are interrupting even religious ceremonies.

An exchange tries to prove that the President of the United States couldn't spend \$25,000 a year in traveling. Didn't his editor ever run up against the tipping evil?

Ice with "slippers" in it is causing trouble in New Jersey. If "slippers" are the worst things in it, New Jersey had better let it go at that and count herself lucky.

The Democrats are booming William Jennings Bryan as the trust buster of the future, but he says, "You may as well talk of controlling burglary as of controlling the trusts."

Why a peanut stand should fail in Milwaukee isn't evident, yet one did fail the other day. There is said to be nothing quite so good as peanuts for a preliminary to that which made Milwaukee famous.

A Brooklyn man, aged ninety-two years, shot himself the other day on account of the heat. He stood it a long while before taking the rash step which may have been but a jump from the frying pan into the fire.

THE RECENT GUNNERY EXAMINATION

The list of names of soldiers who successfully passed as gunners at the recent gunnery examination held at Fort Connally was included the name of a soldier who has since learned that he failed in the examination to qualify in the second class as at first he was given to understand he did. The soldier's name is O'Brien and he wishes us to make this statement to rectify the error.

RICHARDS AVENUE IMPROVED

Richards avenue is now in better condition for traveling than it has been for a number of years. A large quantity of stones have been removed and the hollows filled up, making a smooth surface.

Portsmouth sports were disappointed by Cote's defeating Unholtz.

OUR EXCHANGES

Floating Island

"Speakin' of adventures," said the pilot, "Monst' the South Sea Islands is the most I ever seen: Pollywogs and willywogs and water-spouts—a high lot As ever scuttled of a ship or turned a skipper green."

"On a sultry mornin' we was floatin' in the tropics, Sailin' of the 'Dainty Dot,' a half-mast schoonerette. Crew was talkin' polyticks and other lively topics, Choptin' he was swiggin' tea to keep his whistle wet."

"Suddenly across our bows we seen a little island—Pebbly beach and palmy hills and everythin' complete; Monkeys, parrots, cannibals a-skip-pin' thro' the highlands, Oranges and cocoanuts and lots o' things to eat."

"Blow me ears! the capting cheers, 'That surely do look pleasant! Picnic party out to sea—we want for nothin' more; Bein' in no hurry, lads, we'll linger for the present, Tie the vessel to a tree and take a week ashore.'"

"Cordingly we done that same and scrambled on the beach, sir; Cannibals, a-waitin' for us, awfully perlit; Brought us figs and ostrich eggs, as much as they could reach, sir. (They was dark complected, but they treated of us white.)"

"Well, be gum, we felt to hum on that there desert island; Some of us caught parquoettes or clumb the cocoa trees; Some of us lay in the shade and slept or talked awhile, and Watched the friendly cannibals a-chasin' chimpanzies."

"When at last the week was past the capting said, with sadness, 'Gee! I hates to go away and leave that island thurs!' 'Cap,' says I, and winks me eye, 'don't think me words is madness— Why not pull the island loose and tow 'er home with us?'"

"'Good' the capting says, and arms the crew with picks and shovels, Knives and saws and bathin' suits, and sends them 'neath the sea, Where, below that little isle they cuts and hacks and grovels— Chops the whole foundations loose and sets that island free! —Wallace Irwin in Success."

A Child Mother

Both Mrs. Leslie Carter and her son were married recently, the mother giving her age as thirty-three and the son his at twenty-six. What a child mother the great emotional actress must have been!—Atlanta Constitution.

Or The Lawyers

A Michigan capitalist who died recently left twenty-seven wills. He must have been determined that his heirs should not live in idleness.—Manchester Mirror.

Or To New Hampshire

The Maine Millish will soon go to muster. No need to take them outside of Augusta in August to give them a taste of campaigning in a hot country. Westbrook Chronicle-Gazette.

Hot Time in Oldtown At Present

Maine reports that both the East branch and the West branch drives are coming along well, and it is expected that all logs on the Penobscot will reach boom rather earlier than usual. Then there'll be lively times in Bangor.—Boston Globe.

Toll Bridge Question in New Hampshire

Neither Vermont nor New Hampshire is so absorbed in politics as to be indifferent to the importance of abolishing toll bridges between the two states. The interstate bridge commission, composed of representatives of Vermont and New Hampshire and charged to devise a scheme of concurrent legislation to free eleven toll bridges across the Connecticut, has recently convened at Windsor. So far the indications are that the states will buy out the rights of the owners of these bridges, issuing bonds for the purpose in proportions to be fixed by the commission subject to the approval of the respective legislatures. The toll bridge, which survives in other sections of New England as well as in Vermont and New Hampshire, had its origin in the days when the states felt too poor to provide free highways everywhere, and shrewd men with ready capital knew "a good thing" when they heard of it.—Boston Transcript.

FOR THE THIRD TIME

The York Beach Team Defeated Portsmouth

HAZELTON IN THE BOX AGAIN INVINCIBLE

For the third time, the York Beach baseball team on Wednesday took the Portsmouth team into camp. The score at the end was five to nothing and the figures tell fairly accurately the story of the game.

The game was played at York Beach and the grounds there are very nearly as bad in every way as they can possibly be. They are uneven, far from level and the sun, in the afternoon, is squarely in the eyes of the fielders. These things may account, in a way, for the poor showing of the Portsmouth team, but it cannot be denied that the collegians representing York Beach had the better of the boys from this city in every department.

Hazleton was again in the box for York Beach and, as in the previous games, he had the Portsmouth batters dazed. But four hits were made off his delivery and these were scattered. Not a Portsmouth man saw second base.

Frank Leary pitched for Portsmouth and did decidedly well, as far as deceiving the batters was concerned, but he allowed the base runners to steal almost at will. He gave only four hits, but two of them were long ones.

For three innings, no runs were made, but in the fourth York Beach sent a man across the plate. Schildmiller singled and stole second. He went to third on a passed ball and, with one out, scored on Griebenstein's bunt. It was a perfect exemplification of the squeeze play.

In the seventh, York Beach broke up the game. Griebenstein started the fun with a two bagger and then followed an amusing comedy of errors. When the smoke cleared away, the war correspondents had four additional runs chalked down the credit of the college men.

It was all off with Portsmouth and the team from Strawberry Bank could do nothing but die an easy death.

Jimmy Able was injured in the seventh. Blinded by the sun, shining directly in his eyes, he lost sight of a line drive from Adams's bat and the ball struck him in the head with sufficient force to knock him out. He was revived and pluckily finished the game, but he was in no condition to play.

The tabulated score:

York Beach									
	AB	R	B	P	O	A	E		
McLane	2	0	0	10	2	0			
Connolly	2	1	1	1	1	1			
Adams	4	1	0	1	0	0			
Schildmiller	1	4	1	11	0	0			
Hazleton	4	0	0	0	5	0			
Richardson	2	0	0	3	1	0			
Griebenstein	3	1	1	2	0	0			
Becket	2	1	0	0	0	0			
Lacasse	4	0	1	0	0	0			
Total	28	5	4	27	11	3			

Portsmouth

	AB	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hanson	4	0	0	1	2	1	
Rowe	4	0	0	6	0	1	
Powers	4	0	1	0	1	0	
Able	4	0	1	2	0	2	
Paul	3	0	1	2	1	0	
Lynskey	3	0	1	1	0	0	
Jones	3	0	0	1	1	0	
Barrett	3	0	11	1	1	0	
Leary	3	0	0	2	1	0	
Locke	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	31	0	4	24	8	6	

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

York Beach.....0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 —5

Two base hits—Connolly, Griebenstein. First base on balls—Leary 4. Struck out—Hazleton 10, Leary 9. Jones 2. Hits—Off Leary 4 in 8 innings. Double plays—Hazleton to Richardson to Schildmiller, Paul to Hanson. Passed ball—Barrett. First base on errors—York Beach 4, Portsmouth 3. Hit by pitched ball—Richardson. Stolen bases—Connolly, Schildmiller, Richardson 3, Becket 4. Sacrifice hits—McLane, Connolly, Griebenstein. Time—1 hour, 50 minutes. Umpire—Bunker. Attendance—300.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE PIONEER

New Hampshire men and women have so often been the pioneers in progressive movements that it is not surprising to learn from the death of Dr. Cephronia Fletcher of Cambridge Mass., that to our state is to be credited the nativity of the first woman physician in Massachusetts.

Dr. Fletcher was born in Alstead on Sept. 14, 1806. Her father was Peter Fletcher, who was born at Lancaster, in 1762. In 1778 he was a pri-

vate in the Regiment of Guards, at Cambridge, and by an act of June, 1790, was detailed with others to reinforce the Continental Army in Rhode Island. Her grandfather, Joshua Fletcher, was a member of the Committee of Safety, and left his plough to respond to the Lexington alarm, in 1775, says the Concord Monitor.

Dr. Fletcher received her education at the seminary at Milford, and at the academy at Hancock. She was a teacher for several years in New Hampshire and New York. In 1845 she determined to study medicine. She was moved to do so through witnessing at South Boston the great needs of insane persons, hoping to better their condition.

She entered the Boston Female Medical college, which afterward became connected with Boston university, and was graduated in the class of 1845, the first class of women to receive degrees. Dr. Fletcher was the last surviving members of this class. The New England Female Medical college was founded by Dr. Samuel Gregory of Boston, in 1848, and was the first medical college in the world to open its doors to female students.

Soon after her graduation, Dr. Fletcher took to the state house a bill asking for the appointment of women as physicians to females confined in asylums and prisons. After long discussion, it was finally passed through the influence of Wendell Phillips, a life-long friend, whose wife had been a patient of Dr. Fletcher for many years.

Dr. Fletcher was the first woman physician at Mt. Holyoke college, then a seminary, and was physician of the New England Moral Reform Association for a period of nine years. She was a woman of rare intelligence, and kept in touch with all reform movements in educational and philanthropic lines during her long and eventful life.

She was a daughter of the Revolution, a "real" daughter, as her biography shows, and her chapter had in hand a plan for the celebration of her one hundredth birthday at the very hour when the news of her death was brought to them.

TO AVOID DANGER FROM THE HEAT

Now that the hot weather is with us the old problem of avoiding the evil effects of the heat presents itself and again comes up the necessity of keeping cool. How is this to be done? First by light clothing; second, by light and nourishing food, and third, by seeking the cool shade where there is a copious supply of fresh air, says the Lowell Sun.

These conditions are difficult to find in the city but it is fortunately, easy to get out of the city—to the suburbs, to a pine growth where the children can rest in security from the intense rays of the sun.

It is a dangerous thing to allow small children to run around or be exposed in any way to the direct heat of the sun on a hot day. Where the effects are not fatal they may appear in severe headaches and sick stomachs. Better keep them in the house in the heat of the day and let them out in the coolness of evening. Besides there is no need of keeping them bundled up with clothing. Throw aside the heavy shoes and let them wear but sandals or go barefoot. The children enjoy the change and it helps to keep them cool.

Nothing will prove so beneficial for infants as a trip to the country for a day's outing. The effect is often wonderful. Children recuperate more quickly than older people and hence it is that even a temporary removal from the close room, the heated kitchen and the unsanitary condition of the congested district will bring wonderful relief.

By giving the infants frequent outings in the country, by skillful feeding and by light clothing and perfect cleanliness the walls can be saved from that dread scourge, cholera infantum, which plays such havoc among children under five years old. Hundreds of children die here every Summer as a result of the hot weather. Some of these might easily have been saved by following the simple directions laid down but the wonder is that others lived so long. When infants are neglected or left in the care of little ones during the entire day, it is no wonder that they contract the hot weather diseases and fall speedy victims. No child could survive under such conditions.

SHARPEN YOUR LAWN MOWER

Now is the time to have your lawn mower overhauled and put in first class condition. Every mower is ground by a practical mechanic on an especially made machine, which leaves no guess work nor standing grass. All work will receive the same careful attention it did last year.

FRANK B. REYMOUR.

The game between York Beach and Somersworth is scheduled for today.

WANT ADS.

SUCH AS FOR SALE, WANTED, TO LET, LOST FOUND, ETC.

One Cent a Word.

For Each Insertion.

3 LINES ONE WEEK 40 CENTS.

LOST—Between Rockingham Hotel and Kittery ferry on Monday afternoon, a silk Persian scarf with white center, about two yards long. Finder will please return to Rockingham, where a reward will be given. J24hc3t

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Ten room house, 33 Wibird street, all modern improvements. Nice stable and garden. Apply 33 Wibird street. chj124-1w

WANTED—Special Agent to appoint local canvassers for "Keyless Padlock," New Invention. Demand enormous. Good salary and expenses payable weekly. Address, Manufacturer, 723 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. chj124-3t

TO LET—A tenement, No. 1 Rockland street, all modern improvements; bath and hot water heat. Apply at No. 3 Rockland street or 36 Penhallow street. J19chit

LOST—On Sunday between Ocean Wave house and St. Andrews-by-the-Sea a pair of eye glasses. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Ocean Wave House.

LOST—The young man on the bicycle who picked up the lady's shawl on the boulevard near the Ocean Wave House, will be rewarded if he will return it to the Ocean Wave House.

AGENTS for "Gloria" the wonderful new drink. Gives youthful vigor. Half a day of new life in every drink. Drink Gloria. C. E. Boynton. Tel. chj12-13w

FOR SALE—Beach lot at Wallis Sands, fronting on beach. Address B. F. D., this office. ch18ttf

FOR SALE—Quantity of iron grating such as is used in banks. Inquire at this office. ch18ttf

FOR SALE—A dozen second hand doors. Inquire at this office. ch18ttf

FOR SALE—Large bank desk, formerly used at Portsmouth Savings Bank. Inquire at this office. ch18ttf

ISLES OF SHOALS

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10 MILES OUT AT SEA

The Ideal Vacation Spot.

OPEN JUNE 27, APPLIEDORE AND OCEANIC

Two Excellent Hotels Under New Management.

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Rooms From \$1.00 Per Day Up

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Baggage To and From Station Free

An excellent lunch and room of the City of New York

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Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.



A Sign

of good judgment—on the part of the dealer, to keep and sell the best goods, and on the part of the buyer to buy the best, which are cheapest in the end. Everything to furnish the kitchen and laundry,

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your horse is not going right come and see us. We charge nothing for examination and consultation.

If you want your carriages or carts repaired, or new ones made, we will give you the benefit of our 45 years experience in this business without expense.

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65 Pleasant Street

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Of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital,
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Secretary.
JOHN W. EMERY, Asst.
Secretary.

35 FIRES

Last week with a loss of over
\$10,000 each.

Total \$2,751,000.

HARRY M. TUCKER,
Insurance Agent.

BY CITY FATHERS

Poor Department Under Discussion

AT THE CITY MEETING OF LAST EVENING

Soldiers' And Sailors' Monument To Be Repaired

CALVIN D. LEAR ELECTED PARK COMMISSIONER—CITY BOOK DISCUSSED

The monthly meeting of the city government last evening was a very quiet session, but little business of importance being transacted. The meeting was called to order half an hour after schedule time, with the full board present.

Mayor Replies To Communication

The mayor first referred to a communication recently appearing in this paper, asking for information regarding who was paying the expenses for sprinkling Middle street, "presumably meaning in front of my house," said the mayor.

Mayor Marvin's statement was to the effect that the city furnishes the sprinkler and one man, while the Merchants' Exchange pays for the horses.

"I have been asked to answer through the paper," said Mayor Marvin, "but I prefer to make my explanation to the city council.

Petitions

The petition of Sidney S. Trueman



Isles of Shoals STEAMER

Time Table - Season of 1906
Commencing June 27, 1906
Subject to change without further notice

PORTSMOUTH and ISLES of SHOALS HOTELS APPELORE and OCEANIC

Steamer May Archer

A finely equipped new boat
Leaves Portsmouth, wharf foot of Bee Street for Isles of Shoals, at 8:00 and 11:30 a. m., and 5:00 p. m., Sundays, at 10:45 a. m., and 5:00 p. m.

RETURNING
Leaves Appledore and Oceanic Hotels 10:45 a. m., for Portsmouth, at 8:00 and 9:15 a. m., and 3:25 p. m., Sundays, at 8:45 a. m., and 3:30 p. m.

Fare for Round Trip 50cts.

Good on day of issue only.

FARE ONE WAY 30 Cts.

Cemetery Lots

Car-d For and Turfing
Done.

With increased facilities, the subscriber is again prepared to take charge of and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turling and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemetery he will do turling and grading in the city and suburbs.

Orders for lots for sale, also Loan and Turfing, may be sent to his residence, corner of Richards Avenue and South Street, or by mail, or with Oliver W. Ham, 91 Market St. with reference to the advertisement.

M. J. GRIFFIN

Decorations for Weddings

— AND —

Flowers Furnished For All Occasions.

FUNERAL DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.

CAFSTICK'S, ROGERS STREET.

to obstruct Columbia street for building purposes was granted.

The petition of J. W. Barrett to open a drain on Miller avenue was granted.

Petitions to open drains into sewers were granted the following:

Frank S. Dennett, 49 Islington street;

John M. Quinlan, 69 Islington street;

H. P. Wendell, 18 South street;

E. Richter, 18 Middle street.

The petition of Joseph Foster to have two dead trees near his residence removed was granted.

A petition for permission to open School street was granted J. P. Sweetser.

A license to deal in junk at 13 Jefferson street was granted Julius Zebin.

A license to operate a merry-go-round for two weeks on the property of John W. Emery on Market street was granted.

Flagman Asked For

A petition from W. F. Kiernan and others asking for a flagman at the railroad crossing on Banfield road was referred to the committee on streets to report.

Councilman Wendell wanted immediate action taken, stating that the crossing was a very dangerous one.

Porter Statue Committee Report

The Fitz John Porter statue committee made its report, showing bills amounting to \$184.20. On motion of Councilman Boynton this was voted paid under contingent expenses.

"A very commendable report," said the mayor.

Soldiers' And Sailors' Monument

Councilman Wendell made the report for the committee on city lands and buildings regarding the soldiers' and sailors' monument in Goodwin Park. The company is willing to send on two men, the city to furnish two more men and a derrick, and the city to pay the railroad fare and actual expenses of its men. This proposition seemed good to the committee, which was granted power.

Dogs

Arthur W. Parnham made his report on dogs, of which ninety-five females and 487 males have been licensed this year. The city has received in license money \$1449.

An Amendment

Councilman Molloy introduced an amendment to the resolution exempting the Portsmouth Forge from taxation. This resolution was made necessary by the company's adopting the name of "Portsmouth Forge" instead of "Portsmouth Forge Company" as at first proposed.

Park Commissioner

On motion of Councilman Trueman two ballots were taken for a park commissioner, resulting as follows:

FIRST BALLOT

Alfred McCourt had one, Councilman Seymour;

If. C. Locke had three, Councilmen Colbeth, Boynton and Long;

Calvin D. Lear had four, Councilmen Trueman, Wendell, Molloy and Whitman.

Five being necessary for a choice, there was no election.

SECOND BALLOT

H. C. Locke had three, Councilmen Colbeth, Boynton and Long;

Calvin D. Lear had five, Councilmen Seymour, Wendell, Molloy, Whitman and Trueman;

And was elected.

Bond Accepted

The bond of Councilman Boynton in the sum of \$10,000 as sinking fund commissioner was accepted.

The City Book And The Laskey Matter

Councilman Boynton asked when the city book would appear.

The mayor stated that the matter was in the hands of the auditor.

The auditor stated that the book had been held, pending the settlement of the Laskey matter.

The mayor explained that he and the city solicitor had been looking into the Laskey matter; they had looked up the bond to see if anything could be recovered from the company, but said he could not see what effect this year's action would have on last year's book.

The Poor Department

Councilman Boynton protested against one family's receiving \$22.50 a month for groceries in the poor department, saying it was out of proportion.

The mayor contended that the board could not question the judgment of the overseer of the poor, and Councilman Boynton contended that it could.

Councilman Colbeth said that when he was a member of the board he gave one family three dollars a week; this family was now getting five dol-

lars. He understood that when the new regime came in the head of this family was asked, "How much are you getting?" "Three dollars," was the answer. "I will give you five," was the reported termination of the conversation.

Councilman Molloy wanted to know if the councilman were sure of this. The reply was that he had it from the family.

"Half of the year has gone by, and only a third of the appropriation is spent," put in the mayor. "In the face of general results, an individual error is excusable. The case referred to is now under investigation by the chair, and, if an error has been made, it will be rectified."

Streets

"Only half of the appropriation on streets has been spent," said Councilman Trueman, "and it will soon be so that work cannot be done. The streets are in a very bad condition and some work should be done at once."

He referred particularly to Woodbury avenue and Morning streets, and said the doing of needed work would give employment to deserving men now idle.

He also suggested the removal of a dead tree at the corner of Islington and Albany streets, this matter being referred to the committee on streets.

Bills

A number of bills were referred to the joint committee on finance and claims.

Adjournment

Adjournment was taken to Wednesday, August 29.

FOR SATURDAY

Men Who Will Represent Kittery And Portsmouth

The following men will play with Portsmouth against the Kittery baseball team on Saturday:

Beckett, pitcher; Poole, catcher; Meader, first base; Manix, second base; Powers, third base; Tilton, short stop; Lynsky, left field; Hanson, center field; Locke, right field.

Bunker of the Marine team will umpire.

Kittery will probably have the following team:

McGrady, pitcher; Linahan, catcher; Fred Bunker, first base; Sullivan, second base; Paul, third base; Hinton, shortstop; Haynes, left field; Able, center field; Sam Johnson, right field.

HEAVY SESSION

Of Probate Court Held on Tuesday at Exeter

Tuesday's session of probate court at Exeter was a heavy one, as there will be no more sessions until September. In August, Judge Louis G. Hoyt will be enjoying his vacation.

The guardianship of Rev. Elvin J. Prescott of Hampton Falls was revoked, as Mr. Prescott has now regained his health. Perley Gaudner was appointed trustee in the estate of Joseph C. Hilliard, to succeed the late Prof. George A. Wentworth.

The estate of Herbert N. Clark of Deerfield showed really to the amount of \$11,550 and personal property to the amount of \$29,303.65, and in addition in the firm of Tuttle and Clark real estate at \$6150 and personal property at \$71,375.04.

OBITUARY

Samuel Deering Tobey

Samuel Deering Tobey, the oldest deep-sea fisherman of this vicinity, died Wednesday night at his home at Kittery Point, aged eighty-five years, eleven months and thirteen days.

Mr. Tobey was said to be the oldest man in the East actively engaged in ocean fishing.

WILL OF MRS. FULLER

The will of Mrs. Annie W. Fuller of New York, probated at Exeter on Tuesday, gives to Frank Fuller, her husband, formerly of this city, her estate for life. Miss Amelia M. White of this city is given \$500.

POOL CONTEST TOMORROW EVENING

Hampton and Exeter are to have a big pool contest at Hampton Beach tomorrow evening.

LAWN PARTY LAST EVENING

A lawn party was held on the grounds in front of the Congregational Church at Rye last evening. Many were in attendance.

Charles Proctor of Manchester is passing a vacation in Kittery.

HISTORIC CHURCH.

(Continued from first page)

lan. From there, he went to Greenland.

In 1876, he received the degree of doctor of divinity from Dartmouth.

Dr. Robie has made two trips abroad. He is noted as a student, and he keeps in touch with the most advanced thought of the day. He has frequently attended the Summer school of divinity at Harvard, being the oldest pupil there in 1904. Mrs. Robie died several years ago, and Dr. Robie's household is presided over by an only daughter, who bestows upon him most devoted care.

The Afternoon Program

The program for the afternoon began at two o'clock with an organ prelude. Following this, the quartet sang Shelley's "Hark, Hark, My Soul." Prayer was offered and the quartet responded with Pfleger's "Consider and Hear Me." The remainder of the program follows:

"Our Indebtedness to the Past," Rev. George Lewis, D. D., South Berwick.

"The Country Church," Rev. Wilbert Anderson, Exeter.

Solo, "Nazareth," Gounod

Mr. Hall

"The Vitality of the Pilgrim Church," Rev. Albert H. Thompson, Raymond.

"Reminiscences of Greenland," Dr. John H. Clark, U. S. N., Amherst.

Solo, "Come Gracious Spirit," Stearns

Mr. Hall

"Relations of the Church to Other Social Organizations," Rev. George E. Hall, D. D., Dover.

"The Special Work of the Church at the Present Day," Rev. Thomas Manning Hodgdon, West Hartford, Conn.

Duet, "The Lord is my Light," Buck

Mrs. Priest and Mr. Gray

"Contrasts and Comparisons of the Past and Present," Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, Portsmouth.

Hymn.

Benediction.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE

Man Arrested Here in Custody in
Lynn, Mass.

Thomas W. Hutchins, an alleged bogus advance agent, whom the police arrested in this city just before the arrival of the Barnum and Bailey circus, was arrested again in Lynn on Wednesday, where he had, it is said, victimized several merchants by ordering large amounts of goods and taking samples for his own use.

In court, the probation officer of Suffolk county was present and by order of the judge, Hutchins was surrendered to him, as he had previously been placed on probation for an offense at Revere Beach some time ago.

Hutchins will probably be committed to some institution in Massachusetts or Maine. His father wishes him sent to an institution in Bangor.

Unsanitary Graveyard.

Sanitary caution is not new, though doubtless it has grown. An eighteenth century rector was burying one of his parishioners in the churchyard, when he was interrupted by a woman who demanded immediate speech with him. "You must wait until I have finished," said he. "No, sir, I must speak at once." "Well, then, what's the matter?" he inquired. "Why, sir," exclaimed the poor woman, "you are burying a man who died of the small-pox next my poor husband, who never had it."—N. Y. Tribune.

Spread of Contract System.

The contract system of supply, the London Mail remarks, is being extended to every branch of the public's necessities. A London firm, for \$100 a year, will supply one dress suit, one lounge suit, one morning suit, one flannel suit, one frock coat suit, two overcoats, one winter, one summer. A Manchester firm supplies other clothing, hosiery, shirts, gloves, etc., for a fixed quarterly sum.

Wasteful Small Vices.

Vanity and egotism in all its forms are vices. The vain man wastes, in self-approval, in the decoration of his person, or in foolish self-confidence, the time, thought or money that ought to be spent on improvement.—Exchange.

Too Methodical.

"As for me," said Aunt Cigrissa, "I haven't any use for a woman that takes three or four handkerchiefs with her when she goes to see one of those heart interest plays. She's too business like and calculating to be the genuine thing."

Beard Is a Wonder.

A man named Giuseppe Rouchi, 70 years of age, who has been admitted into the hospital of Novaro, Italy, possesses a beard which measures nearly a yard and a half, and reaches to his feet.

Positive

A soda cracker should be the most nutritious and wholesome of all foods made from wheat—

Comparative

But ordinary soda crackers absorb moisture, collect dust and become stale and soggy long before they reach your table. There is however, one

Superlative

soda cracker—at once so pure, so clean, so crisp and nourishing that it stands alone in its supreme excellence—the name is

Unedda Biscuit

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LARGEST WOMAN'S CLUB.

On the West African Coast and Has
Eleven Thousand Members.

The largest woman's club in the world is in Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa. It is called the "Bundu" and has 11,000 members. Before ever a woman's club was organized in the United States, says the Chicago Tribune, the Bundu had obtained entire and absolute control over the females of the tribe, established the code of morals, and was in practical control of the education of the children. It established and enforced the segregation of the sexes during the educational period, compelled the men of the tribe to obey their rules concerning marriage and divorce, and gained almost an equal voice in the tribal government.

Their madam president, although they do not call her that, acts as the Bundu devil, and attired in her robes of offices exercises her power over spirits, good and evil.

A couple of years ago one of the leaders of clubdom in Chicago suggested that children should not be raised in the home at all, but should be placed in a sort of asylum where they would be assured of scientific feeding, care, education and protection, trained in the domestic arts and sciences, and taught their responsibilities toward their fellow.

Her ideas created quite a sensation, yet she was proposing exactly the thing that the Bundu voted upon perhaps 200 years ago and has done ever since.

The mother who is a member of the Bundu keeps her young children at home during the time that her care is essential to their well being. After that time they are sent away.

If they are boys they are sent into the "Poru bush," an encampment in one of the beautiful dells in the forest. There the boys are under the tutelage of the ancient and wise men of the tribe, and there they are trained in hunting, fighting, dancing, singing, cooking. The Poru bush is the man's college of Sierra Leone.

If the child is a girl she is sent into the Bundu bush, a hidden and secret encampment in the forest where the old women and strong young women, slaves or paid workers, care for them, and educate them in the domestic arts.

No man may approach the Bundu bush except on pain of death, so the female seminary of the Bundu goes on undisturbed, no man daring to approach. The parents of the children must pay for the care and training and feeding of their children.

Occasionally there is a public exhibition of the girls from the Bundu bush, a sort of commencement day exercise. The girls are handsome if not barbaric looking. The dancing costume consists of short white cotton skirts, draped with palm leaves, and from the edges of the skirt are suspended thin pieces of iron that jangle musically as the girls dance.

They not only dance cleverly in ballet formations, but they execute difficult pas sours in creditable and graceful manner. The women of the tribe, members of the club only, often show great enthusiasm over the grace of some exceptional dancer and show their appreciation by rushing forward and embracing her. After the dances the girls are led back to their secret retreat.

The clubwomen of Sierra Leone are resourceful. They have made possible the education of all girls of good families, even when the families are not able to pay the expenses of sending their girls away to the college or convent in the bush. In such cases the parents arrange the girl's betrothal to some wealthy young man, or to a child whose parents are wealthy, and the betrothed pays the expenses, claiming her when her education is complete.

Do We Love Shakespeare?

It would seem, indeed, from the condition of Shakespeare on our stage that we all got enough of him in school, says a writer in the Atlantic Monthly. A big noise is made on the occasion of a big priced production by a big advertised star, that the full house refuses the charge that Americans do not love Shakespeare. It does no such thing. It refuses nothing but the supposition that Americans love anything so much as bigness. To take the monetary success of occasional and extraordinary performances, appealing to our liking for the unusual and the demonstrative, as indicative of love, suggests that we no longer know what love is. Love of Shakespeare on the stage would mean the success of frequent ordinary performances in every town large enough for a high school and theater. Such, for instance, as the love of Wagner in Germany. Or, again, of Shakespeare. For it is not only in her own dramatic art, but in ours as well, that Germany can teach us what art-love is.

The appreciation of Shakespeare is far more general and genuine there than here. The continuousness of his success, despite the frequency and mediocrity of the performances, despite the lack of all bling and eclat, shows that it is Shakespeare that is loved. But then, what could one expect? The Germans do not, like us, get enough of him in school.

Thirteenth Century Cooking.
In the castle of Cnapines Mme de Cregny's uncle, who resided there, "would not allow a spit to be used in his kitchen, and said it was an invention only fit for the middle classes and financiers. The joints were roasted after the fashion of the thirteenth century, by means of a wheel which was turned by a large dog placed inside it. The unfortunate animal generally ended by going mad."

WEAR BORROWED JEWELS.

Loveller Sex Make Great Display at
Stockbroker's Risk.

"Artificiality is the most marked character trait in many women of distinction in higher society," remarked a New York Jeweler, recently.

A fashionably dressed woman had just left the store, taking away with her seven articles of feminine adornment valued in the aggregate at close to \$1,000.

"It is really disgusting sometimes," continued the man. "The woman who just left is a good customer, yet at times I wonder if her and kind would not do us a service by giving us their absence rather than their trade. They spend their husband's money, whenever the opportunity is given them, but on the other hand they give us plenty of trouble for nothing and often place us in a position where we are compelled to take big risks."

"Often women will come into the store and ask to be shown a line of diamond rings, pearl necklaces, or a stomachier of precious stones. With great discrimination and a true instinct directing them to select the most valuable of the collection, they pick out certain gems and lay them aside. When they have finished their inspection they will ask that we allow them to take the goods home. Usually the excuse is 'I would like to have my husband's approval.'"

"Poor old husband. Often he pays for this vanity, but alas for us, it is often he does not. A woman will carry home this valuable package and the same night, or the next, wear the entire outfit to some social function. She appears splendid in her new jewels and excites the envy of many another woman. The next day the goods are returned and the woman will say her husband does not like anything in the collection, or else he is just too mean for anything," he says he can't spare the money just now. "I'm so much obliged." The last five words is about all we get for the 24 or 48 hours' use the woman has had of our goods. We put the goods back in the vault, and in the meantime perhaps could have sold it to another customer had it been in the store.

"These women are usually wives of wealthy, or well-to-do business men. Frequently these women have thousands of dollars' worth of jewelry, but they seem to think other women become familiar with their collections, and only an apparent addition to it will cause envy and covetousness. Sometimes it seems that the chief end of woman is to make another woman envious. Occasionally the woman will bring back only part of what she takes away. She has persuaded her husband to purchase for her a ring or two, or a necklace, or a bracelet set with diamonds or emeralds. In these instances we are repaid for our trouble and risk, but such cases are rare.

Covers Chest With Jewels.

A Pleadable firm of jewelers, after two years' work, completed one of the most splendid pieces of jewelry in existence. It was made to the order of a wealthy Turk, and is worth every cent of \$150,000. No fewer than 8,000 brilliants and hundreds of pearls, emeralds and rubies have been used in composing this dazzling work of art, which takes the form of a "plastron," spreading over the chest of the wearer from collar to belt. It is 2 feet 4 inches long.

The details of this wonderful article are most elaborate. The center is formed of a Turkish crescent in enormous pearls, the device being as large as a pie-plate. A text from the Koran is inscribed in rubies within the crescent, and the Sultan's autograph in emeralds appears above. Suspended by ropes of gems is a square medallion, some 4 inches by 3, bearing the Turkish flag in rubies, standing on an emerald mound, with a background of diamonds.

A miniature photograph of the owner, framed in diamonds, hangs below; and lowest of all there is a pearl the size of an acorn. Surrounding all these designs there is a background of butterflies and flowers in brilliants, and the whole is fastened round the neck by a circle of diamonds.

The Turkish grandee provided the pearls, which are the size of hazel nuts, and a single wonderful diamond from his own treasure chest.

The owner of all this gorgeousness may, if he likes, dazzle all beholders with the entire mass of gems blazing on his chest, or he may wear any of the pieces separately.

King Edwards's Remark.

King Edwards's remark, when he was shown the magnificent jewel at Buckingham Palace, was that he was glad he was not obliged to wear anything so gorgeous or so heavy. At the same time, he was gratified that such a masterpiece had been turned out by an English firm of jewelers.

Legends of Old Newgate.

The number of persons confined in the caverns at one time occasionally exceeded 100, and not a few noted convicts served terms of imprisonment there. Many are the legends that cluster about the crumbling walls, and every turn in the underground passages suggests some story of one or another of the convicts who have been confined in their dark recesses. As he leads the way from point to point the guide delights to recall these tales, and before you leave the place you feel that you have added to your circle of acquaintance a number of more than doubtful characters. Among them are the negro Jake; Dublin, the incorrigible; Henry Wooster, the daring Tory; "Priest" Parker, and "Old Guinea," with many others of less note. — New England Magazine.

THE WATERMARK ON PAPER.

Value Often Demonstrated in Detection
of Forgery.

Watermarks have proved themselves invaluable for safeguarding against the forgery of banknotes, bills, stamps, etc., though the difficulty experienced by the Bank of England in evolving a mark defying imitation was very great and was accompanied by the execution of forgeries innumerable.

Many a will has been set aside owing to false dates in watermarks, for, thanks to watermarks, we are under no uncertainty respecting the date of the existence of the paper. Ireland's celebrated Shakespearean forgeries were, however, perpetrated with skillful recognition of the watermark difficulty. At first, says the London Globe, he was unacquainted with any watermark of Elizabethan times, so he carefully selected markless sheets for his commencing efforts.

Driven to the production of MS., he set to work purchasing old volumes for their fly leaves, and hearing that the "jug" was the prevalent watermark of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, he selected such as had the "jug" on, being careful to mingle with them a certain number of blank leaves, in order that the production on a sudden of so many identical watermarks might not arouse suspicion.

Two of the earliest watermarks consist of a circle surmounted by a cross, signifying the cross planted on earth, and an open hand surmounted by a star or cross, representing the pastoral benediction of a priest. "Post" paper takes its name from the post horn, which mark was in use as early as 1370. It sometimes appears on a shield, and in the seventeenth century is surmounted by a ducal coronet, in which form it is still met with on our ordinary note paper.

The first English paper maker was John Tate, who founded a mill at Herford at the close of the fifteenth century. Tate made a fine thin paper, having a watermark an eight pointed star within a double circle. White coarse paper was made by Sir John Spelman, a German, at Dartford, in 1580, and here the first English paper mills on a large scale were erected. Till 1690, however, when William II. passed an act to encourage the home manufacture of white paper, all the best paper for writing and printing was imported from Holland and France.

A story goes that the most curious of all watermarks, a fool's cap, which is derived from the Italian "foglio cappo," at folio sized sheet, was ordered by the Rump parliament to be substituted for the royal arms in the paper used for the journals of the house of commons.

As a matter of fact, no paper so marked found its way into England before 1659, and the story probably owes its origin to the topical allusion which the Royalists contrived to perpetuate in the case of papers introduced from Holland during the Cromwellian regime. For example, in 1649 a large hat, to denote the broad brimmed beaver worn by the Puritans; in 1651, four crowns; and in 1657, a regal crown—all symbols likely to be obnoxious to the ruling powers—were exhibited on many papers.

Carlyle's Scotland Home.

A recent visitor to Craigenputtock, Carlyle's home in Scotland, where he lived for some years after his marriage, says of it: "Time has wrought little change in the house, and it stands almost exactly as it was when it sheltered Carlyle—a gray, gaunt two-storied whinstone house, built obviously with every regard for solidity and durability, and with the most complete disregard for aesthetic considerations. Round it huddles a group of whitewashed out houses—the barn, the byre, the stable, the penthouse, and the other offices of a hill farm. Behind it is a clump of fir trees, just planted in Carlyle's time, but now grown to funeral maturity. The situation is dreary and lonely and solitary in the extreme. It stands a gray oasis in a desert of undulating brown moorland, through the sullen, tearful soil of which sluggish hillstreams wind their way tortuously and laboriously toward the Solway firth. The nearest human habitation is a mile away. Dunfermline, the nearest town of any size, is distant sixteen miles. Mrs. Carlyle, with feminine exaggeration, averred that in still weather she could hear the sheep nibbling half a mile away."

The Indian and the Guns.

Gail Hamilton said if there never were to be any railroads it would have been an impertinence in Columbus to have discovered America. The Indian's knowledge of the location of the rivers and lakes and of the positions of the portages, and his readiness, under the light sort of persuasion, to put his knowledge at the service of explorers, missionaries, and settlers "stood off" this stigma from Columbus before the railways came. Indians guided Capt. John Smith, Champlain, and La Salle through the wilderness. Indian trails blazed pathways for the pioneers through forests and over mountains. Sometimes these trails were utilized by the railway builders. At the Louisiana purchase expedition at St. Louis and at the Lewis and Clark trail at Portland were monuments to the heroic Shoshone girl, Sacajawea, who piloted Lewis and Clark across the Rocky Mountains and through the wilderness on each side of that range in their exploration to the Pacific a century ago.

MILLIONS ARE MADE YEARLY.

New Ideas Evolved in Manufacture
of Umbrellas.

Up to a few years ago, it is said, only seven patents on umbrellas had been issued in the United States in 100 years, this despite the fact, says the American Inventor, that the annual production of umbrellas in this country is close to 15,000,000.

The ribs and stem of an umbrella are generally made in factories having a specialty of these items and are sent thence to the real manufacturer. Here, first the man whose work it is to assemble the parts inserts a bit of wire into the small holes at the end of the ribs, draws them together about the main rod, and puts on the ferrule.

In cutting the cloth 75 thicknesses or thereabouts are arranged upon a splitting table, at which skilled operators work. In another room are a number of girls who operate hemming machines. A thousand yards of hemmed goods is but a day's work for one of these girls. The machines at which they work have a speed of some 3,000 revolutions a minute.

After hemming the cloth is cut into triangular pieces, with a knife as before, but with a pattern laid upon the cloth. The next operation is the sewing of the triangular pieces together by machinery.

The covers and the frames are now ready to be brought together. In all there are 21 places where the cover is to be attached to the frame in the average umbrella.

The handle is next glued on and the umbrella is ready for pressing and inspection. By far the greater number of umbrellas to-day are equally made with wooden handles. A large variety of materials may be used, however, such as horn, china, bone, agate, pearl, ivory, silver and gold. Gold and silver quite naturally enter into the construction of the more expensive grades of umbrellas, some of which, in price, have been known to bring as high as \$150 or \$200. A wooden handle may likewise be expensive, depending upon the quality of the wood used. Ebony, petrified wood, fir, oak and elder are as well known to the umbrella man.

The umbrella has been developing rapidly during the last few years. We pick up even a cheap one nowadays, press a button and the top spreads itself like an eagle ready for its flight. We are going away and an ordinary umbrella is too long to put in our grip. We find among our assortment of umbrellas and parasols one that is meant for just such an emergency and which, in a most accommodating manner, folds up to suit the size of our travelling bag. Other new ones look with a hole. Some spread their shade over eight or nine feet of territory, and manufacturers aver that there are but a few of the improvements which we may expect.

Who Are Creoles?

What is the correct meaning of the term Creole? Of course you know, or at least you think you know. It is a term of peculiarly American significance and is in such common use among us that everybody knows what it means to them; but the trouble is that it does not mean the same to everybody. A party of young men were disputing in regard to the exact meaning of the word "Creole" and a newspaper man was called upon to give his definition of it. He did so and found afterward that quite a diversity of opinion existed among those present but a majority seemed to agree that the term did not apply particularly to persons of color. It would seem that there should be a common understanding of the correct meaning of the term in such common use. Here is the definition according to Webster: Creole n. (Fr. Creole, from Sp. Criollo, meaning properly created.) 1. One born in America or the West Indies of European ancestors. 2. One born within or near the tropics. Note.—The term Creole negro is employed in the English West Indies to distinguish the negroes born there from the Africans imported during the time of the slave trade. The application of the term to the colored people has led to an idea common in some parts of the United States, though wholly unfounded, that it implies an admixture greater or less of African blood.—R. Hildreth. The same according to Worcester: Creole n. (It. Creole; Sp. Criollo; Fr. Creole.) A native of Spanish America or the West Indies, born of European parents or descended from European ancestors, as distinguished from a resident inhabitant born in Europe, as well from the offspring of mixed blood, as the Mulatto, born of a negro mother, and the Mestizo, born of an Indian mother. N.B.—The Spanish and Portuguese apply the term to the blacks born in their colonies, never to whites. N.D.—The word Creole means a native of a West Indian colony, whether he be black, white, or of the colored population.—Carmichael. A reference note in Webster says that the Spanish word "criollo," from which the French got the word "Creole," is a contraction of the word "criadillo," the diminutive of "criado," meaning created. Thus it will be seen that of the two words, French Creole and Spanish criollo, the true English equivalent is creature.—Pensacola News.

The "message stick" is a sort of flag of truce used by the natives of Western Australia, when travelling beyond the boundaries of their own tribe.

Between 12 and 15 churches a day, or between 4,000 and 5,000 a year, are built in this country.

PASSING OF COTTONWOODS.

Only Giant Trees Along Missouri
On Government Reservations.

The giant cottonwood trees which once stood as great white limbed sentinels along the Missouri River throughout all that section have come to be a thing of the past, says the Leavenworth Times. Such is the report made by one of the owners of the steamer Moline, which was doing contract work along the stream, and looking for big cottonwood trunks to be used as piling in river construction work.

He found that the only large trees of this sort along either bank of the Missouri River, for fifty miles either way from Leavenworth, were in the government reservation of 1,000 acres on the Missouri bank of the river just opposite Fort Leavenworth.

When the first settlements began to grow up along the river in Kansas and western Missouri the banks were primeval forests of willow and sycamore and walnut, with many oaks, but, greatest of all, the giant cottonwood trees. Many of these old trees were more than 100 feet tall, with trunks that not infrequently measured five and six feet in diameter.

They seemed at once the boon and bugarb of the man who cleared his lot and put up his cabin; the one because of the immense amount of labor it took to bring one to the ground, and the other because of the fine, lasting building lumber which each yielded. Many of the first residences and business houses in Leavenworth were constructed mainly of plants and beams sawed from these great cottonwood logs. In many of the old houses the cottonwood lumber can be found to this day; thousands of feet of it have gone into the construction of the new Federal prison, but now the supply is practically exhausted.

The government got its part which went into the prison from its 1,000 acres reservation, and it is in this patch of wood that the only even partial impression of what the big cottonwood forests once were can be obtained. Even in this stretch of the woods the larger trees have all been cut out, but the government wisely keeps the younger trees growing and keeping them secure from the vandal and the professional woodsman.

House of the Children.

"Les Maisons des Enfants," as they are called, have recently been established in Paris, but they are looked upon as the beginning of an immense movement to house, not only the larger families of the poorer classes, but also those of hundreds of thousands of the middle classes whose business calls for the presence in the heart of the city of the head of the family, says the Review of Reviews.

Before the "Houses of the Children" came into being such parents might spend day after day wearily walking the streets in search of family accommodation and almost going down on their knees in vain to janitors and landlords whom nothing could induce to admit a family of children into their "exclusive" and high-priced apartment houses.

Needless to say, this association and several others recently formed or now forming, backed by philanthropic capital and with the same end in view, do not care for any particular return upon their money, so that future citizens be housed in light and airy rooms and their comfort catered to by the architect, landlord and concierge.

Branch societies are putting up apartment houses, also for very large families up to ten and twelve children, with gardens as playgrounds for the little ones. The sites chosen, however, will naturally be a little out of Paris in places where the price of land is not altogether prohibitive.

But the fact remains that France is so alive to the "depopulation peril" that some of her foremost citizens are building "Houses of the Children" and positively advertising for tenants with large families only.

The rents, as usual, will barely pay the expenses of management; and in the new piles now being erected there will be the same generous provision of air and sunshine, with gardens filled with flowers, trees and spacious lawns, so that the little ones may be brought up in close communion with nature.

Cleaning an Old Clock.

Have any of our readers a clock they value that seems to be near the end of its career of usefulness? Does it skip a beat now and then, and when it begins to strike seem to be in pain? Let me tell you what to do. Take a bit of cotton batting the size of a hen's egg, dip it in kerosene and place it on the floor of the clock, in the corner, shut the door of the clock and wait three or four days. Your clock will be like a new one—skip no more, it will strike as of old, and as you look inside you will find the cotton batting black with dust. The fumes of the oil loosen the particles of dust, and they fall, thus cleaning the clock. I have tried it with success. — National Magazine.

Loved Her Not.

A little 6-year-old girl friend of mine came running to me and threw herself into my arms, sobbing as if her heart would break.

"God doesn't love me any more," she wailed. "God doesn't love me."

"God doesn't love you! Why dear, God loves every one," I assured her.

"Oh, no, he doesn't love me. I know he doesn't. I tried him with a daisy," —Harper's Bazar.

WILD ASS IN HIS DESERT HOME.

High Spirited and Untamable, Difficult
to Capture.

The rare and beautiful leather made from the skin of the wild ass is never likely to become vulgar, since the supply is so small and the difficulties of tanning the animals so great. The wild ass is almost the antithesis of domestic species. High spirited and untamable, one is as remarkable for its speed as the other for its slowness.

The wild ass is of a creamy white, shading to fawn on the back, with a darker stripe running from wither to tail and a corresponding marking on the forehead. The eyes are as bright as a gazelle's and the legs shapely and as long as a deer's, while the head is finely moulded, the ears being shorter than those of the domestic donkey.

It inhabits a great salt marsh in the Indian province of Kathiawar, which stretches for miles in dry seasons a sheet of glaring sand, with here and there a scattered oasis of prickly thorn and bitter grasses. In this wilderness of salt and sand roams one of the most beautiful animals not to be surpassed in speed by the fleetest horses.

It is almost impossible to get within rifle range of a wild ass. They are extraordinarily shy and make for the centre of the marsh at the approach of man. The only way to procure a specimen is in the spring, when the young are only a few months old. Then the dam separates from the herd and brings her foal to the edge of the salt desert adjoining more fertile land for the sake of food for her progeny and for shelter in time of danger. Then the Kathiawaris, mounted on their fleetest horses, lay their plans to trap these beautiful animals. Re-lays of horsemen are placed at convenient spots, and one or two of their number make a determined dash for the dam, who, to divert attention from her little one, runs off in an opposite direction. The rest of the party ride swiftly but cautiously to the spot where the chase began. The young one, seeing the enemy in pursuit of its mother, emerges from the thicket where it has been hiding and is at once pursued. The huntsmen, joined and aided by their companions, succeed in turning and sometimes in running down the foal to a standstill.

A cloth is then thrown over the head of the animal, which, timid and bewildered, allows itself to be captured, but not until it has exhausted many of its pursuers, for even at a tender age its fleetness is amazing. Wild asses have been held in captivity on the edge of this desert, but have never been known to allow any one to mount them. One peculiarity about these animals is the rareness of males. There is never more than one to a herd, and it is rare to find a male among the young ones captured.

Quaker Fancies in Dress.

If the great costumers of Paris would reveal the size of the sums paid them for gowns we should come to realize how fads in dress run into enormous figures. Worth once confessed that a Peruvian heiress paid him \$21,000 for a single gown, but whether it was the fabric of which it was made or the exquisite work put upon it that made this price possible he refused to say. The coronation train of the Empress of Russia was a mass of silver embroidery, upon which eight girls were at work in relays night and day for six weeks, and the bill came to \$45,000.

If a gown is made of lace the price may be anything the purchaser wishes to pay. Probably the Worth gown already mentioned was made of this material, and this would account for its price. As an example of lace prices it may be mentioned that the lace handkerchiefs made in St. Gall, Switzerland, are charged for at the rate of \$11 apiece, and these are, of course, modern make. Lace is like wine in that its value increases with age. The Queen Dowager of Italy is said to be the possessor of a lace handkerchief two hundred years old and valued at \$10,000. "Point Freres" lace, which was made of flax mixed with human hair, is also immensely valuable. A French collector owns a tiny square made from the gray hair of Margaret Countess of Lennox, the mother of the unhappy Lord Darnley. This is valued at \$6,000.

But it is in the garments made of unique materials that the faddist in dress has full sway. And the garments are often kept as wonderful specimens of what the art of man can accomplish. Of this type is the beetle wing dress, which made a fortune for its lucky owner, and is still worth a fortune today. Mrs. Sam Edwards, the wife of the clever actor, is the possessor of this wonderful garment, which was sent to her as a wedding present by an Indian Rajah in recognition of services done him by her husband. Fifteen thousand wing cases of an Indian beetle are sewn upon the material, and lend a green, shimmering radiance to its folds. There have been many attempts to duplicate it, but it has been found impossible owing to the rareness of the beetles and the difficulties of affixing the delicate wing cases to the material.

A little 6-year-old girl friend of mine came running to me and threw herself into my arms, sobbing as if her heart would break.

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"God doesn't love you! Why dear, God loves every one," I assured her.

"Oh, no, he doesn't love me. I know he doesn't. I tried him with a daisy," —Harper's Bazar.

Boston & Maine R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

In Effect June 25, 1906

EASTERN DIVISION

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.20, 5.16, 6.30, 7.30, 7.35, 8.15, 10.55, 11.05 a. m., 1.48, 1.58, 2.21, 3.00, 5.00, 6.35, 7.28 p. m., Sunday, 3.20, 5.16, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 6.55 p. m.
For Portland—*7.35, 9.55, 10.45, 11.25 a. m., 2.25, *5.22, 8.50, 11.25 p. m. Sunday *8.30, 10.45 a. m., 8.50, 11.35 p. m.
For Wells Beach—*7.35, 9.55 a. m., 2.55, *5.22 p. m. Sunday *8.30 a. m.
For Old Orchard—*7.35, 9.55 a. m., 2.55, *5.22 p. m. Sunday *8.30 a. m.
For North Conway—9.55, 11.11 a. m., 3.07 p. m.
For Somersworth—*4.50, *7.35, *9.45, 9.55, 11.11 a. m., *2.48, 3.07, *5.22, 5.30 p. m.
For Rochester—*7.35, *9.45, 9.55, 11.11 a. m., *2.48, 3.07, *5.22, 5.30 p. m.
For Dover—4.50, 7.35, 9.45, 12.15 a. m., 2.48, 5.22, 8.52 p. m. Sunday 8.30, 9.30, 10.48 a. m., 1.25, 5.00, 8.52 p. m.
For North Hampton and Hampton—6.30, 7.30, 7.35, 8.15, 11.05 a. m., 1.58, 12.21, 5.09, 6.35 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 6.55 p. m.
For Greenland—7.35, 8.15, 11.05 a. m., 5.00, 6.35 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00, 6.55 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—5.55, 7.30, 8.50, 9.00, 9.30, 10.10, 10.15 a. m., 1.00, 1.40, 3.15, 3.30, 4.45, 6.00, 7.00, 10.00 p. m. Sunday, 4.00, 8.20, 9.00, 10.30 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 10.00 p. m.
Leave Portland—1.20, 2.50, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 1.35, 6.00, *8.00 p. m. Sunday 1.20, 3.50 a. m., 12.45, *5.00, *5.45, *8.00 p. m.
Leave Old Orchard—9.00 a. m., 12.48, 1.53, *3.52, *6.21, *8.17 p. m. Sunday *5.18, *6.06, *8.17 p. m.
Leave North Conway—7.35, 10.43 a. m., 3.21 p. m.
Leave Rochester—7.22, 9.47 a. m., 12.58, 5.31 p. m. Sunday, 7.00 a. m.
Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.34, *8.15, 10.00, *10.08 a. m., 1.11, 5.48 p. m. Sunday, *12.30, 4.12 p. m.
Leave Dover—6.55, 8.56, 10.21 a. m., 1.10, 4.25, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday 7.30 a. m., 12.15, 1.50, 4.25, 9.20 p. m.
Leave Hampton—7.47, 9.22, 10.06, 11.50 a. m., 2.21, 4.26, 4.59, 6.16, 7.21 p. m. Sunday 6.14, 10.06 a. m., 12.03, 7.59 p. m.
Leave North Hampton—7.52, 9.28, 10.11, 11.55 a. m., 2.30, 4.31, 5.05, 6.21, 7.28 p. m. Sunday 6.19, 10.12 a. m., 12.00, 8.05 p. m.
Leave Greenland—7.59, 9.35 a. m., 12.01, 2.05, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday 6.21, 10.18 a. m., 12.15, 8.10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

Portsmouth Branch

Trains leave the following station for Manchester, Concord and Inter-nediate stations:
Portsmouth—7.32, 8.30 a. m., 12.10, 5.25 p. m. Sunday, 5.20 p. m.
Greenland Village—7.40, 8.30 a. m., 12.18, 5.33 p. m. Sunday, 5.29 p. m.
Rockingham Junction—7.52, 9.05 a. m., 1.02, 5.58 p. m. Sunday 5.42 p. m.
Epping—8.05, 9.20 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m. Sunday, 6.08 p. m.
Raymond—8.17, 9.31 a. m., 1.27, Returning leave,
Concord—7.45, 10.25 a. m., *2.50, 3.30 p. m. Sunday, 7.25 p. m.
Manchester—8.32, 11.10 a. m., *3.20 p. m. Sunday, 8.10 a. m.
Raymond—9.08, 11.18 a. m., *3.56, 5.02 p. m. Sunday, 8.55 p. m.
Epping—9.20 a. m., 12.00 p. m., *1.08, 5.15 p. m. Sunday, 9.07 a. m.
Rockingham Junction—9.47 a. m., 12.16, *1.21, 5.55 p. m. Sunday, 9.37 a. m.
Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.28, *1.38, 6.08 p. m. Sunday, 9.41 a. m.
Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Portsmouth Electric Railway

In Effect Sunday, June 24, 1906

Main Line

Leave Portsmouth (Market Square) for Lang's Corner (Wallis Sands and North Rye Beach), Cable Road (Jeanness Beach), Rye Beach, Little Boars Head and Hampton Beach, connecting for Salisbury Beach, Amesbury, Newburyport, Haverhill and points south and west at 7.05 a. m., 8.05, 8.35, 9.05, 9.35 a. m., and half hourly until 9.05 p. m., Saturdays only 9.35 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays only *10.05 p. m., and *11.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at *5.35 a. m. For North Hampton at 6.35 a. m. For Rye Beach P. O. only at *6.45 a. m. For Little Boars Head only at *10.05 p. m. Sundays only, 7.35 a. m. For Little Boars Head and North Hampton. The 5.35 a. m., 7.05, 9.05, 9.35, 11.35 a. m., 1.05 p. m., 2.35, 4.05, 6.35, 9.05 p. m. cars make close connections for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave North Beach (E. H. & A. Junction) at 8.05 a. m., 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35 a. m., and half hourly until 10.05 p. m. Saturdays only 10.35 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 11.05 p. m. Thursdays and Sundays only at 12.05 a. m.

Leave Hampton Beach 20 minutes earlier than above times.

Leave Cable Road *6.10 a. m. Leave Rye Beach P. O. *7.25 a. m. Leave Little Boars Head 10.55 p. m., except Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Plains Loop

Via Middle Street and Via Islington Street—Leave Portsmouth (Market Square) at *6.35 a. m., *7.05, 7.35 a. m. and half hourly until 10.05 p. m., *10.35, *11.05. Cars leaving Market Square hourly from 6.35 a. m. to 10.35 p. m. connect for Exeter. Via Middle Street only, 10.35 p. m. Sundays.

Last cars each night run to car barn only.

Christian Shore Loop

Via Market Street and Via Islington Street—Leave Portsmouth (Market Square) at *6.35 a. m., *7.05, 7.35 a. m. and half hourly until 10.05 p. m., *10.35, *11.05 p. m.

Cars via Islington street arrive at and leave B. & M. Station, corner Deer and Vaughan streets, 16 minutes later than Market Square.

Cars via Market street arrive at and leave B. & M. Station, corner Deer and Vaughan streets, 4 minutes later than Market Square.

Last cars each night run to car barn only.

*Makes no connection beyond Hampton.

*Omitted holidays.

*Runs to North Beach Wednesdays and Saturdays.

*Omitted Sundays.

City Office No. 5 Congress Block, Portsmouth. Telephone call—223.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent.

WINSLOW T. PERKINS, Superintendent.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until March 31.

Leave Navy Yard—8.20, 8.40, 9.15, 10.00, 10.30, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.35, 5.03, 5.50, *7.45 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m.; 12.15, 12.35 p. m. Holidays, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.

Leave Portsmouth—8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, 1.45, 2.30, 3.30, 4.23, 4.45, 5.30, 6.00, *10.00 p. m. Sundays, 10.07 a. m.; 12.05, 12.25, 12.45 p. m. Holidays, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00 p. m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

C. P. REES, Captain, U. S. N. Captain of the Yard.

Approved: W. W. MEAD, Captain, U. S. N., Commandant.

TIME TABLE

Portsmouth, Dover and York St. Ry.

In effect Thursday, June 28, 1906

Ferry leaves Portsmouth, connect with cars:

For Eliot and Dover—6.55, 7.55, 8.55, 9.25 a. m., and half hourly until 7.55 p. m., then 8.55, 9.55 and *10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

*For Kennard's Corner only.

For South Berwick and York Beach via Rosemary—6.55, 7.55 a. m., and hourly until 9.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip 7.55 a. m.

For Kittery and Kittery Point—6.25, 6.55 a. m., and half-hourly until 10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via Kittery and Kittery Point—6.25, 6.55 a. m., and half-hourly until 7.25 p. m., then 8.25 and 9.25 p. m. Sundays—first trip at 7.55 a. m.

Cars leave Dover:

For York Beach—6.05, 7.05 a. m., and hourly until 10.05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.05 a. m.

For Portsmouth, Eliot and Kittery—6.05, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 9.30 a. m., continuing to leave five minutes and thirty minutes past the hour until 8.05 p. m., then 9.05 and 10.05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.05 a. m.

For Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—6.30 a. m., and hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Note—Cars between Dover and Portsmouth, leaving on the half hour, run through without change. Cars leaving Dover five minutes past the hour and Badger's Island on the hour make connections by changing cars at Rosemary Junction.

Leave Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick:

For Dover, Eliot, Portsmouth, Kittery, York Village, York Harbor and York Beach—6.00 a. m., and hourly until 10.00 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.00 a. m.

Note—Passengers for York change cars at South Berwick Junction. Passengers for Eliot, Portsmouth and Kittery change cars at South Berwick Junction and Rosemary Junction.

Leave York Beach:

For Dover, South Berwick (also Portsmouth) and Eliot via Rosemary—6.30 a. m., and hourly until 9.30 p. m., 10.30 p. m. to South Berwick car barn only. Sundays—First trip at 7.30 a. m.

For Portsmouth, Kittery Point and Kittery, via P. K. & Y. Div.—5.45, 6.30, 7.04 a. m., and half hourly until 9.30 p. m., 10.00 p. m. to Kittery Point only. Sundays—First trip at 7.30 a. m.

Leave Sea Point, Kittery:

For Portsmouth—6.00, 6.30 a. m., and half-hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.30 a. m.

Leave Rosemary Junction, Eliot:

For Portsmouth and Kittery—6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 9.55 a. m., continuing to leave thirty minutes and fifty-five minutes past the hour until 8.30 p. m., then 9.30 and 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Close connections can be made between Dover and York Beach via Eliot, Kittery and Kittery Point.

W. G. MELOAN, Gen. Mgr. Tel. Call—578 Portsmouth.

YORK HARBOR & BEACH R. R.

Leave Portsmouth—8.20, 11.15 a. m., 12.45, 3.15, 4.55, 6.45 p. m.

Leave York Beach—6.45, 9.30 a. m., 12.05, 1.23, 4.25, 5.50 p. m.

Leave York Harbor—6.53, 9.58, 12.11 a. m., 1.29, 4.17, 5.58 p. m.

Dana B. Cutter, Ticket Agent.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. and T. A.

GAMBLING CHECKED

EASTERN FARMERS DRIVE IT OUT OF OKLAHOMA.

Violators of the Law Put in Jail and Kept There—Public Sentiment Is Strong Against Gaming.

Today there are not five towns in Oklahoma of any importance where gambling is conducted openly, as it was six years ago. As late as three years ago the biggest games ever seen in the territory were running in Oklahoma City, though confined to upper floors or basements. During the last two months, says the Kansas City Star, all the boss gamblers in Oklahoma City upon whom the law could lay its hands have been put in jail and kept there. They had violated injunctions prohibiting them from using certain buildings for gambling purposes. Guthrie has been without its big games for more than a year.

The change is due to activity among religious organizations, a public sentiment that rests upon practical as well as moral grounds and to the displacement of certain adventurous pioneer citizens by more conservative men and women from older communities. The explanation of an old time boss gambler, a man who came to Oklahoma at the opening, may not be without interest. He said:

"In my town in earlier years, when gambling was under full headway, the 'producers' were mostly farmers. These farmers were western men who had been with the vanguard of western settlement all their lives. They had no more hesitancy in gambling than they had in smoking a cigar or taking a drink of whisky. They had been accustomed to it all their lives. When one came to town with a load of wheat he put the money in his pocket, took his team to a livery stable and went to a restaurant or a hotel. Usually he would stay in town all night. After supper he would take a few drinks and then wander around to a gambling house always within easy reach and without danger of raids. In many instances, he went home broke."

"The agricultural prosperity in Oklahoma in the last ten years brought a great advance in the value of farm property. Farmers from eastern and northern states began coming to Oklahoma with bank accounts. The original settlers were offered \$30,000, \$50,000 and sometimes as high as \$100,000 for their quarter section of land, which to him seemed more than the land was worth, and he sold it and moved to other localities. The new owners had practiced economy all their lives. They had lived in communities where gambling was not tolerated."

"When these farmers came to town they bring produce with their wheat or corn, and a basket of lunch to save going to a restaurant. They deposit their money in a bank. Instead of taking their horses to a livery stable, unless the weather is bad, they feed them from a wagon box. This kind of thing is not profitable for the gambling business, but it has happened in my portion of the territory and I believe that it has happened elsewhere."

The Sunday Rowdy.

The Sunday rowdy is one of the most pestiferous of the minor nuisances in New York. He makes life miserable for many persons whose only holiday is Sunday and whose only means of escaping from the heat and noise of the city is the public transportation system. It is impossible to find any defense for the Sunday rowdy. He may be explained as an overdeveloped physique with an underdeveloped mind. This year the transportation managers—whose failure to perform their duties in the past is largely responsible for the conditions that exist—appear to be making a real effort to suppress the young toughs that abuse their lines. In this they should have the active and hearty cooperation of the city authorities. A dozen or so disturbers of the peace sent to jail would stop many of the most acute annoyances.—N. Y. Sun.

Government Help in Australia.

Suitable farming land is provided by the Australian government for groups of men and their families that will ultimately form village settlements, but they are not to be cooperative—each settler will stand or fall on his own merits. Government overseers will guide and instruct the settlers for two years, and the house erected for his use can be used as a public hall or school. Plain rations, implements, a small stock of cows, poultry, etc., will be supplied for the first year. This will be charged as a loan and must be eventually refunded to the state.

Last British Troops Here.

Readers of history will be confused by the statement that the last British troops did not leave America until 1906. Yet such is the fact. On May 17 the Royal Engineers and the artillery garrison marched out of their barracks, near Victoria, British Columbia, and returned to England. Hereafter Canadian troops will garrison all Canadian military stations.

Learned Something.

"In these waters," said the late Erie captain, "Perry won his great victory in 1812."

"You surprise me," said the passenger with the monocle. "I always supposed the great lakes—aw—had a current, the same as a river."—Chicago Tribune.

No Swine Fever in Great Britain.

Swine fever has become almost extinct in Great Britain, writes Consul Mahin, of Nottingham. "This is due, he says, to the scientific measures of the British board of agriculture, working with local authorities. There were 3,140 cases in 1901, and only 817 in 1905. The entire country is divided into groups, with effective application of regulations."

Striking Differences.

"Don't whip your children," said the theoretical educational expert to the angry mother of many perniciously active children. "Adopt the rational modern methods, and you will find their rapid development along the highest mental and moral lines remarkable."

"There ain't agoin' to be no machine-made prodigies in this family," answered the practical parent, firmly, as she reached for her slipper. "I'm a-bringin' up these yere children by hand."—Baltimore American.

Island Mystery.

"Treasure island" is still a mystery. The steam yacht Rose Marine, which left England in October, 1903, to search for the treasure which tradition says pirates concealed on Cocos Island, in the Pacific, has returned to Southampton. Capt. Mathews, the skipper, is reticent as to the results of the voyage, and only says that his belief in the project has been strengthened. The work of searching the island is very difficult.

Hollow Lead Soldiers.

By a secret method a London firm is able to make hollow lead soldiers. This greatly reduces the cost of production, and the trade in these toys, which once belonged almost exclusively to Germany, is now rapidly increasing in England. The weight of the hollow soldier is one-third of the solid.

Royal Artisans.

King Edward has played many parts in his time, one of them being brick-maker and builder. At Osborne there still stands a small fort erected by the king and his brothers. At Balmoral there is a tool shed which was entirely constructed by Prince Albert and sons.

Colliers in the Tropics.

Several trained Scotch colliers have been used by the Germans in their southwest African campaign, but, according to reports received in Berlin, the dogs have proved an utter failure. Apparently the animals lose their sense of smell after they have been in the tropics for any length of time.

Private Secretary Makes Two Mistakes, One of Which Was Laughable.

An official of one of the departments at Washington says that whenever he encounters an unknown person he is reminded of an amusing experience of the private secretary. A late secretary of war, who had been in the New York Times, it appears that the private secretary before he got well acquainted paid little attention to persons as he did not know to be of importance. One day there entered the state room a member of the cabinet. When the private secretary had never seen before. Being honored by the secretary for a considerable time the distinguished visitor finally entered the room of the head of the department unannounced. Undoubtedly he made complaint in the matter, for the next day the private secretary received a reprimand from his chief.

The next day one of the first persons to enter the private secretary's room was a distant, shod-looking old man with a long, patriarchal beard, bearing to mark his experience of the day before, the private secretary received his visit with every mark of consideration. With a polite bow he offered a chair to the old gentleman, who accepted it not without an expression of some wonder, a fact the private secretary himself observed. The latter seated himself opposite his distinguished caller, and with his most engaging smile asked:

"And now, sir, what can I do for you to-day?"

"Oh, nothing much," replied the man with the patriarchal beard; "I've dropped in to wind the clocks."

BATCH OF QUEER TRADES.

Among Them Are Fly and Flea Catchers, Lion Hunters and Human Incubators.

A request was recently sent out by an English paper for suggestions of novel ways of earning money. Some of the replies have novelty enough and to spare. Here are a few "professions" which were proposed:

A professional flea catcher, a custodian for safety pins, a collector of dried flies for hens' food, purveyor of fads to the leisure classes, a lion hunting agency for society's use, a motor car library to call at out of the way places with the newest books, a maker up of minds, a grievance abater, a manners teacher.

Evidently dried flies are in demand, for the suggestion of a dried fly merchant came from two quarters. As for the maker up of minds and an equivalent of the motor car library, they exist in New York at the present time.

So also does the umbrella and water-proof exchange recommended by another person. Among the queer occupations described as already followed is that of artistically painting, with harmless pigments, fetitions, if scanty, hair on bald heads.

"A man I know," says one answer, "makes his living out of funerals and weddings. He attends a funeral, gets a list of the wreaths from the undertaker (on reciprocal terms), takes a shorthand note of the minister's address, draws up a sonnet report of the whole thing, and offers it to the survivors."

"Bereaved people are an easy prey. Not infrequently he receives encouragement also from the printer or typist if he can persuade them to have it put in type."

"His tactics are similar in regard to weddings; but there, as he suffers severely from the competition of the newspapers, his great source of profit is acting as agent for the loan of wedding presents. It is said that at the second wedding of a well-known politician at Birmingham the present were valued at \$60,000, and two-thirds of them were hired. Commission on \$10,000 worth of business is not to be despised."

Another case is that of a busy farmer's wife in Australia who had the misfortune to have a paralytic son who was bed ridden. She was a notably manager, and, considering the great cost of the invalid and the loss of his services on the farm she persuaded him to allow clutches of eggs to be placed with proper precautions in the bed, that the equal and continual warmth might hatch them. This was accordingly done, and the paralyzed young was as proud of the brood as possible and thoroughly earned his living, besides raising an interest in his life.

Ancient Ferry.

Proud of the fact that the line of boats between Chelsea and Boston has been in regular operation for 275 years, the directors of the Winnisimmet ferry celebrated the anniversary with a special benediction. They arranged to turn over the entire receipts in fares for this day to the R. S. Frost hospital of Chelsea, to be used in the maintenance of that institution. The Winnisimmet ferry is the oldest in the United States. Its original charter was obtained by Samuel Maverick whose name comes down to the present day in certain local designations in Chelsea and East Boston. For a hundred years the boats were all propelled by either oars or sails. In 1822 two steamers, the Chelsea and the Boston, were placed in service.—Boston Transcript.

Long Fibre of Silkworm.

Authorities and popular works differ greatly in their estimates of the length of the fibre in the cocoon of the domestic silkworm, Bombyx mori. Published statements of the length of this fibre could be cited which range all the way from 1,100 feet to eleven miles. Even so good an authority as the Encyclopaedia Britannica places it at 300 yards. Recent measurements made in the division of entomology show that with certain Milanese yellow cocoons raised in the United States from eggs purchased from France the fibre varies in length from 888 to 1,195 yards—Forest and Stream.

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THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC
JULY 26.SUN RISES 4:30 MOON SETS 10:15 P. M.
SUN SETS 7:11 FULL MOON 12:30 A. M.
LENGTH OF DAY 14 41 TULL MOON 12:30 P. M.First Quarter, July 28th, 2h. 56m., evening, E.
Full Moon, August 1st, 11h. 40m., morning, W.
Last Quarter, August 11th, 9h. 48m., evening, E.
New Moon, August 18th, 8h. 28m., evening, W.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1906.

THE TEMPERATURE

At two o'clock this afternoon, THE HERALD'S thermometer registered seventy-eight degrees above zero.

LOCAL DASHES

City council meeting last night. July will see its finish next Tuesday.

This is the season of family reunions.

The hot wave helped the crops, anyway.

Will Portsmouth allow Sept. 5 to pass unnoticed?

The chiefs of police had a good time in this city.

York Beach has manifold attractions this season.

Probate court will next convene in this city on Sept. 4.

City government meetings are few and far between now.

When will the Portsmouth baseball team win a game?

It didn't cost a great deal to dedicate the Porter statue.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

The air has had an Autumn-like quality since the hot wave.

This is a banner year for Kittery Point as a Summer resort.

New England chiefs of police were here in force yesterday.

Saturday's game on Portsmouth Field will be bitterly contested.

Street musicians have suddenly descended upon this section in force.

York county officers have been decidedly busy for a couple of weeks.

Portsmouth seems to be the premier convention city of New Hampshire.

Burglars are still operating in York county, despite the recent captures.

Young Myers was quickly located as soon as word got out that he was missing.

The wharves will be well filled to witness Saturday afternoon's motor boat race.

The Congregational Church of Greenland observes its 20th anniversary today.

The next important convention in this city will be the labor meeting in September.

Today is the anniversary of the abandonment of Ticonderoga by the French in 1759.

There was the usual number of spectators at the city council meeting last night.

Yesterday was decidedly comfortable in the city after the spell of muggy weather.

Ivy Temple has a whist party and refreshments following its meeting tomorrow evening.

The city fathers were as much behind as usual in commencing the meeting last evening.

Many went to York Beach by trolley yesterday to witness the contest between York and Portsmouth.

The York Beach baseball team is by far the strongest that ever represented a Summer resort in this vicinity.

Did the New England chiefs of police ever have a better time than they did yesterday as the guests of Marshal Entwistle?

The midsummer reunion and annual meeting of the Daniel Hovey Association will be held at Ipswich, Mass., on Tuesday, August 7.

"Counting out one or two big days, I think Summer business this year is even better than last," is the opinion of a Portsmouth man who is in a position to know.

Superintendent O. A. Foster and wife were at West Medford, Mass., on Wednesday. Mr. Foster has recently purchased a farm at that place and is soon to locate there. His wife and daughter will soon leave, but Mr. Foster will make his home here for some time.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB COMING

The Bay State Automobile Club, on a run from Boston, is expected at Hotel Wentworth at four o'clock this afternoon.

PESTHOUSE BILLS

In Hands of The Committee On Claims

THEY AMOUNT TO MORE THAN \$1900

Members Of The Committee Speak With Great Freedom

DR. PENDER SAYS THAT THE BILLS ARE VERY REASONABLE

The city council and the committee on claims and finance were handed the bills from the board of health, resulting from the recent smallpox and diphtheria cases at City Hall on Wednesday evening. They amount to \$1941.18.

The members drew long breaths as they glanced at these figures and then inquired how much was left of the board of health appropriation of \$1,000 for the year 1906.

They were informed that \$807.09 was the amount on hand available for the payment of the bills.

According to these figures \$1,134.09 must come from other funds to make good the board of health bills. They are for various items, such as plumbing, carpenter work, hauling water, groceries, medicine, nursing, cleaning, medical attendance, fuel, carriage hire, etc.

The committee on finance and claims has not as yet acted on the bills, but will, it is said, call for an itemized account of everything in connection with the pesthouse cases.

A Herald man met two of the committee on finance this (Thursday) morning and they were both hot under the collar. "We will never approve such a bill as that," they said. "Why, that is the limit." One member expressed himself as unable to understand where the figures came from.

Mr. George E. Pender told The Herald man that the bill is a just one in every way and is not as large as it should have been for the care of the smallpox cases. The bill has already been cut down by the chairman of the health board, he said.

The committee will thoroughly investigate the bills before any action is taken.

WANTS MORE MEN

Capt. Gray Needs Them On Brakes Of Handlud

The Franklin Pierce Veteran Firemen's Association expected to have a playout on Market square on Wednesday evening, but did not appear, only thirty-five men showing up to man the brakes.

Capt. Gray says that he will not move the tub from the house with less than fifty men on the brakes and if the members want to have playouts they must show some signs of life and get onto their jobs. He thinks that with 125 members a better showing should be made. If the men do not display more energy, the old tub will remain in its stall on Maplewood avenue.

The Portsmouth Veteran Firemen's Association is now completing repairs on the tub True W. Priest and the men expect to have it ready in a week or two for a trial.

They say the indications are that it will hold its own. They will later have something to say and do regarding a playout.

A friend of the Portsmouth vets called on Capt. Seymour on Wednesday and made several inquiries regarding the chances for a contest, at the same time saying he was ready when the crew was with some money to place on the Priest.

The Pierce men say that if he is doing any business in that line, they would like to see him at the rooms any Wednesday evening, where he can be accommodated with bets for further orders.

POSSIBLY AT HAMPTON

Annual P. A. C. Outing May Be Held There This Year

It is possible that the annual outing and anniversary celebration of the Portsmouth Athletic Club will be held this year at Hampton Beach. The suggestion has been made and

GOING AWAY TIME!

It's Vacation Time—and incidentally—KODAK TIME. It's daylight all the way with a KODAK—no dark-room bugbear for you to face. Load, unload, develop and print—all in daylight.

THE NEW KODAKS ARE HERE

All Sizes! \$5.00 to \$35.00 All Models!
Brownies \$1.00 to \$9.00

H. P. Montgomery,

6 Pleasant Street,
THE KODAK STORE

has been very favorably received by the members.

In this event, a dinner at The Casino would probably take the place of the time-honored clam bake.

COMPLIMENTARY WORDS

Spoken By President Stebbins Of The Chief's Of Police

Chief of Police Stebbins of Springfield, Mass., in his opening address before the chiefs of police of New England at the banquet at The Rockingham on Wednesday spoke in very complimentary terms of this city.

He told the gathering that Portsmouth was selected as a place of meeting because of the knowledge that the famous brewer, Hon. Frank Jones, once lived here and that a chance would be given to view the greatest ale manufacturing plant in the country.

He also spoke of the fine naval station as a drawing card for the members of the association.

"The fact that the recent difficulties of Russia and Japan were ended in Portsmouth added to the attractiveness of the city," said the president, "and you have become famous throughout the world. No other place in New England could have been considered, once Portsmouth was mentioned and I assure you that the association has been well repaid in enjoyment and hospitality for coming to the grand, old, picturesque city."

Mayor Marvin then gave the address of welcome, followed by Col. Alfred F. Howard, John W. Kelley, County Solicitor Charles H. Batchelder and Judge Young of Lacombe.

TWENTY FRIENDS

Entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Benfield at a Lawn Party

Mr. and Mrs. Amon O. Benfield on Wednesday evening entertained twenty of their friends at a lawn party in honor of their guest, Mrs. J. C. Shaw of Boston.

Cards were played in the recently erected automobile house of Mr. and Mrs. Benfield and there was a collation of ice cream, sherbet, cake and fruit punch.

Later, automobile rides were enjoyed.

The party broke up at midnight, after an evening most pleasantly passed.

Guests from out of town were Mrs. Willard Grant of Rochester and Mrs. Robert G. Rowe, who is passing the Summer in East Kingston.

AT THE NAVY YARD

A shipment of twenty boats to the League Island navy yard was made on Wednesday.

Much mud is being taken out near the berth of the old dry dock. If that at Henderson's Point was easily removed, all would be well.

The pontoons are now ready to be placed in position over the sunken dredge Bothfield at Henderson's Point. The wrecking lighter has completed her work of slinging chains under the dredge and has been towed across to Eastern wharf, Portsmouth.

Another circular regarding the half-holiday on Saturdays was received by the officials at the yard today (Wednesday). It pertains to the loss of time and payment of employees on Saturdays.

YOUNG MEN ARRESTED

Two young men, Oscar Randall and William Wilson, were arrested on Wednesday, charged with the larceny of metal from fish seines of E. Newton and Company. The case will be heard at a special session of police court this afternoon at three o'clock.

PERSONALS.

Sheriff Marcus M. Collis passed Wednesday in Concord.

Mrs. W. O. Jenkins is visiting in Newburyport today (Thursday).

W. H. Just of York Beach was a visitor in this city today (Thursday).

Pay Director Stephen Rand, U. S. N., retired, is visiting in this city.

Fred Wallingford of Somersworth was on Wednesday a visitor in this city.

Mrs. Edwin F. Rowe and daughter are visiting Mrs. Rowe's parents in Raymond.

Miss Florence Ward is passing a week at the Hartford cottage, Wallis Sands.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Carroll are visiting relatives in South Framingham, Mass.

Harry Harris and George L. Collis saw the baseball game at York Beach on Wednesday.

Fred H. Ward is in Manchester and Lawrence, Mass., today (Thursday) on business.

General Manager W. G. Meloon of the Atlantic Shore line is in New York on business.

Major Myron J. Pratt and family have returned to their home in Concord, after a sojourn in Rye.

Mrs. Hough of Haverhill, Mass., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Clara A. Haseltine of Lincoln Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Knowles of Concord, who have been at Rye North Beach, have returned home.

Misses Mary and Loretta Keltner of Boston are the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Leander Grant of Seabe street.

Col. John A. Sheehan and Attorney William Stone of Manchester have been passing a few days at York Beach.

John O'Donnell, a prominent Summer resident of York Beach, and the Misses O'Donnell were in this city on Wednesday.

Mrs. Robert G. Rowe on Wednesday came down from East Kingston, where she is passing the Summer, for a brief visit.

Mrs. William O. Wilson of Lincoln Avenue is passing the Summer with her parents at New Cannon, Conn., her former home.

John Ham, driver of the chemical engine, is absent from his duties, owing to illness. Herman Crompton is acting in his place.

John Cronin, a former resident of this city, now of Bridgeport, Conn., is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Herman C. Chandler of South street.

James McCarthy, fireman at the Noble's Island power plant, is away from duty on account of illness, and Charles Bridges is acting in his place.

Walter Goodrich has resigned his position at the Boston and Maine roundhouse and accepted a place at the plant of the Publishers' Paper Company.

Col. Julian F. Trask and Judge Young returned to Lacombe today (Thursday), having passed Wednesday night as the guests of Councilor Fred S. Towle.

Mrs. Clara A. Haseltine, who for the past two years has been employed at G. B. French's is soon to resign her position to accept a similar position at Bridgeport, Conn.

Mrs. Sherman T. Newton and her daughter, Miss Mollie, Mrs. May Small and Miss Emma Pinard passed Wednesday at Hampton Beach, the guests of Mrs. Luke Woodbury at The Cataract.

Francis B. Johnson and James R. Stanwood have been elected delegates from Gen. Gilman Marston Command, Union Veterans' Union, to the national encampment to be held in August in St. Paul, Minn.

Bernard P. Porter of East Manchester has taken a position in this city as switchboard inspector and test man for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. He has held a similar position in Manchester for eight years.

RYE LAWN PARTY

Pleasant Event Under Auspices of Congregational Society

The annual lawn party of the Congregational Society of Rye was held in front of the church on Wednesday evening. The organizers are to be congratulated on the success of the function.

Fine weather favored the occasion and as a spectacle it was very beautiful. The illuminations and general decorations were arranged by Mr. Pearson of Portsmouth, to whom great credit is due for the thoroughness with which this part of the work was done.

Lines of Chinese lanterns crossed the grounds in various directions and ropes, supporting flags, bunting, fancy paper ornaments, etc., radiated from the church belfry.

A substantial bandstand, elaborately decorated and illuminated, occupied the center of the lawn. From this, Goodwin E. Philbrick's well known orchestra regaled the patrons with sweet music during the evening.

Tables for the sale of fancy work, candy, fruit, lemonade, pop corn, ice cream, cake and coffee were scattered around the grounds, all beautifully decorated according to the fancy of those in charge.

The party was well attended, large contingents from Portsmouth and the surrounding towns being in evidence.

Financially and socially, the affair was most successful.

A NEW PLAN

Proposed by Capt. Leutze for Governing Navy Yard Workmen

The commandant of Washington navy yard, Capt. Leutze, has made a recommendation to Acting Secretary Newberry that involves the right of labor unions to arbitrarily fix the maximum product of each workman for a day, says a dispatch from Washington. To secure the full possibilities of the splendid gun foundry it is proposed to put the men on piece work or else resort to the "premium system." This is based on an admission of the right of the union to say what a workman's maximum output shall be for a given wage, but it permits a workman to do more work if he chooses, receiving a proportionate increase in pay.

The labor unions represented at the Washington yard have asked to be heard on these propositions and Acting Secretary Newberry has assented.

COMING HERE

Saco Mill Employees to Have Outing Near Portsmouth

Secretary Charles W. Gray of the board of trade has received a communication from the employees of the Saco Paper Company of Saco, Me., asking for information about pleasure tri and hotel rates in and around Portsmouth.

The company's men are coming here to "outing next month and Secretary Gray has taken a great interest in the matter. He is helping the Maine men to arrange for all the enjoyment possible while here.

"BOBBIE" A VISITOR

Robert Bell, the well known horseman, is passing a few days in town. Robert is now in charge of the stables at the county farm.

Hampton Beach Casino

Week of July 23d,

JOSEPH J. FLYNN

—OFFERS—

The Premier Vaudeville Company

With the following acts: Mulgrew & Morton, Comedy Musical Entertainers; Ward & Raymond, Wooden Shoe Dancers; Reed's Boston Bill Terriers, Dogs that Entertain; Victor LaCelle, The Comedy Acrobat; Howard & Colby, Novelty Sketch.

ILLUSTRATED SONGS.

FOR TEN YEARS

We have been engaged in the Monumental Granite and Marble Business in the neighboring city of Dover, and later in Rochester, N. H., and Waterville, Me. During this time we have set considerable monumental work in Portsmouth and surrounding towns. Now that we have located in Portsmouth, we shall endeavor to build up the same large volume of trade here that we have at our other shops, by the same business principles, viz.: High Quality Work at Reasonable Prices. Call and inspect our stock. We are now quoting special prices.

FRED C. SMALLLEY,
Marble and Granite Dealer, Successor to Thos. G. Lender,

NO. 2 WATER STREET.

WASH SUITS.



You can wash our Little Fellows' Wash Suits all you want to, they'll neither shrink nor fade.

Our display is very attractive indeed. We are showing also many new and pretty designs not to be found elsewhere.

Linen and Cotton, Galatea and Madras Fabrics, New trimmings.

Russian Blouse or Sailor Style, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

You'll be surprised to see how pretty and durable even our low priced Wash Suits are.

F. W. LYDSTON & CO.,
CLOTHIERS

AT FAY'S BIG STORE

YOU CAN FIND A BIG LINE OF SUMMER GOODS.

Men's Summer Suits in Blue and Light Grey \$10 to \$15.

Men's Negligee Shirts, white and colored, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50

Men and Boys' Light Weight Sweaters, all colors and prices

Men and Boys' Straw Hats, all styles.

A Great Variety of Men's Underwear, Hosiery, etc.

The Latest Styles in Neckwear, 25c and 50c.

We have the largest Shoe Department in the City. Every thing in Footwear for Men, Women and Children.

W. H. FAY,

3 Congress St.

Portsmouth, N. H.

A. O. Caswell, Bottler,

12 1-2 Porter St.

Telephone Connection

IS WHERE YOU CAN FIND THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

Eldredge's Pilsener Lager, Half Stock Ale, Cream Ale.

Frank Jones Golden Ale, Homestead Ale, Stock Porter, Nourishing Stout, India Pale Ale.

Portsmouth Brewing Co.'s Portsburger Lager, Sparkling Ale, Hal Stock Ale, Stock Porter, India Pale Ale.

Schlitz Lager (Budweiser Brewery Bottling.)

Ales, Lager and Porter by the 1/4 keg. Wines and Liquors. Soda Siphons and Tanks.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN FAMILY TRADE.

COMMERCIAL CLUB WHISKEY.

A Pure Beverage, Especially Adapted For

Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It

BOTTLED BY EUGENE LYNCH, BOSTON, MASS

Thomas Loughlin Islington Street

AGENT FOR PORTSMOUTH.

THOMAS R. SANDFORD, THE TAILOR

At L. D. Britton's Express Office.

TELEPHONE 58-2.

Would you put your Chronometer in the hands of a Blacksmith for adjustment or would you give it to a Watchmaker? I AM A

TAILOR AND KNOW MY BUSINESS. Let me do your work. You will find that it is done RIGHT and the price is SATISFACTORY. A splendid line of Woolsens for Spring and Summer. I have not removed. I am at the same place.

22 Daniel St L. D. Britton's Express Office Portsmouth

GOODALL & TOLMAN,

General Machinists.

Lawn Mowers, Knives, Saws, Scissors, Etc., Sharp-

ened. Auto, Motor and Steamboat Work. Elec-

tric Nickel Plating. Second Hand Lawn Mowers for Sale. Telephone No. 442.